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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Urges Its Arms Stand

RFC Gives Farm Mortgage Aid

China Seems to Accept Japan

Austria Refutes German Plea

S. F. Bridge Uses Radiophone

Caribbean Sea May Make Ice

PARIS begins conversations which are expected to shift the Disarmament Conference to an undertaking for arms limitation and control. British Delegates Eden, Tyrell and Cadogan spend the day at the Quai d'Orsay with Messrs. Paul-Boncour, Massigli and Leger, being joined at luncheon by Premier Daladier. The American and Italian delegates are about to arrive. Paris argues the military meaning of Germany's recent huge demonstrations in supporting the thesis of arms control and inspection, with a trial period preceding any actual disarming. Minor differences are being ironed out in advance—Paris expects the four large powers to be of a single opinion when the Geneva session convenes.

¶ Washington hears the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announce one more huge reservoir for credit inflation, $150,000,000 for farm mortgages. The Federal Land Banks are expected to use the funds now made available to bolster one of the weakest spots in the recovery program, the purchasing power of the farmers. The position of banks of restricted capital will be improved and closed banks will be helped to liquidate. The move is one more effort by the Administration to avoid a thing that seems to be growing in popularity—Inflation by printing press methods.

¶ China is credited with a surprising readiness to submit to Japan on the second anniversary of the occupation of Mukden. Japanese Minister Ariyoshi says conversations in Nanking show him a marked improvement in Sino-Japanese relations. Premier Wang Ching-wei is quoted as saying talk of China recovering lost territory and resuming the boycott of Japan is idle, and that China will best be served by establishing trade, postal and customs services with Manchoukuo. Japan wouldn't insist on formal recognition—It would be satisfied to let China's actions speak louder than words.

¶ Austria replies sarcastically to German Foreign Minister von Neurath's declaration that Germany intends no "inadmissible interference" across the border. The Vienna Reichspost, government organ, asks whether inflammatory speeches against Austria, broadcasting of propaganda into Austria, and herding of political refugees into military camps is "inadmissible interference." The Nazis' assertion of "democratic principles" is challenged on the ground that the National Socialists have never had 50 per cent of Germany's votes—Yet ruthlessly they forced their will upon their country.

¶ San Francisco sees wireless telephone used for the first time on a construction job. Building the great San Francisco Bay Bridge, with its center on Yerba Buena Island, necessitates boats, piers and caissons on both sides of the bay keeping in constant touch with each other. D. Reginald Tibbetts, University of California senior, solves the problem by installing 22 high frequency radio telephones. Youth and scientific discovery naturally take the lead in an unprecedented job—This new bridge will be one of the world's wonders.

¶ Britain struggles with a strange problem of order from Northwest Frontier Province of India. Across the border lie the rough bleak mountains of Afghanistan, peopled by fiercely raiding hill tribesmen, some claiming to be of the Lost Tribes of Israel, but all of the Islamic faith, who know little law but the rifle and knife. The British have introduced roads and have used patience and tact. Bombing planes have been resorted to at times—But these do not promote the conditions of progress and peace.

¶ Detroit sees thousands of war veterans respond to a work announcement from the Henry Ford plants. The Ford Company asked the American Legion to send it 5000 bona fide service men for jobs. Hundreds of unemployed veterans stand in line all night before Legion headquarters. The call was for Detroit residents, but many come from afar. Henry Ford has not signed the NRA pledge, although appearing to abide by code conditions—But he does have a human way about him that wins the people.

¶ The French Academy of Sciences considers a project to make the tropical seas produce cheap ice. The engineer in charge is Georges Claude, whose attempt to supply electrical energy by means of an immense pipe sunk in the Caribbean from the shore of Cuba was frustrated when the pipe buckled. M. Claude proposes to fit up a 10,000-ton ship as a seagoing ice plant, utilizing cold currents deep in the Caribbean to make ice at one-fifth the present cost. He would flood Cuba and other warm countries with an aid to comfort they have never known—No tantalizing tariff walls await this luxury.

Thousands of Women Ready To Open 'Human Needs' Drive

'Ambassadors of Understanding' in Nearly 400 American Cities to Go Forth to Tell Needs of Social Agencies for Carrying On Their Work

By Marjorie Shuler

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In nearly 400 American communities between Oct. 15 and Nov. 12, thousands of women "ambassadors of understanding" will go forth to tell the needs of social agencies.

By word of mouth, at dinner parties, in churches, at club meetings, when they call for their children after school, while they order their groceries, and when they stop their cars at the signal of the traffic policeman they will tell their friends and neighbors, business people, and even perfect strangers that the National Recovery Act must be supplemented by intelligent social work if rehabilitation is to be accomplished successfully.

It is an unusual campaign this one under the 1933 Mobilization for Human Needs, since those who take part are pledged not to ask for dollars but to give facts. On behalf of 24 national welfare organizations they will undertake to make the public conscious of the necessity for carrying forward settlement work and playgrounds, children's institutions and camps, vocational guidance and family problem counseling, all the multiple and varied forms of social welfare work.

With recovery in the air, men and women returning to work, pay envelopes fattening, and tax-supported government agencies for nation, state, and municipality carrying 94 per cent of the relief load there is a tendency everywhere to feel that the job is done.

In an interview on the mobilization, Mr. Newton D. Baker, its chairman, points out that "this viewpoint is a dangerous one because it has no basis in fact. The last four years," he says, "have been exceedingly difficult for welfare agencies. They have had more demands for help and less money coming in, but so far they have weathered the storm and weathered it nobly. This year, however, is the test year. If apathy and indifference are allowed to influence public action, many a 'home fire' will be extinguished."

Following the war tone of the Blue Eagle and its shock troops in business and industry the welfare groups conceive of their forces as being behind the battle lines and seeing to it that the American home does not suffer while the war against need and depression is being won.

Associations whose work it is to care for children, for the family, for

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Work, Not Talk, Asked by Strikers In Cranberry Bogs

Labor Agitators Blamed for Present Plight of Harvesters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass., Sept. 18—With the cranberry harvesting season nearly half over striking picketers are beginning to wonder "who's going to look after us this winter." Murmurs of their dissension drift back to insurgent headquarters at Onset and Wareham, as strikers blame labor agitators for their troubles.

They travel in their battered cars from one bog to another only to find them flooded over and no chances of work for anyone. Money is running low and their existence until another harvest season depends upon work, not talk.

Added to fear of bodily injury by striking cranberry pickers intent on preventing non-strikers from working in the bogs is the damage done by week-end rains which swelled the bog reservoirs and inundated the harvest-ready crop. Large bog owners estimate their losses already as greater than 20 per cent. Harvesting will have to be postponed for several days because of the rains. Dry bogs are necessary for picking the berries.

Meetings are being held by the strikers at Onset and Wareham. They plan to picket all large bogs in Carver, Middleboro, Plympton, Wareham and Duxbury, according to officials of the newly organized Cranberry Pickers' Union.

The small bogs have progressed well with their early harvest. Most of them are paying wages of 50 and 55 cents an hour to their pickers, while some pay as high as 70 cents an hour.

The strikers' quarrel, as seen in the mass meetings, is with the larger bog owners who pay their help 40 cents an hour, a sum which Mr. D. H. MacIntosh, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, says gives the Negro, Italian and Finnish pickers barely enough to exist on in shacks and hovels back in the woods.

Free State Takes Action on Smuggling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The customs watch and ward along the Ulster border is being strengthened to put down smuggling into and out of the Irish Free State.

This smuggling has become considerable since the commencement of the tariff war with Britain, though it is not thought to account for more than a small fraction of the falling off in Irish Free State foreign trade disclosed in the official returns.

During the year ending July 31 the total volume of this trade was valued at £55,000,000, compared with £83,000,000 in the preceding 12 months. Imports fell from £49,000,000 to £35,000,000, and exports from £33,000,000 to £19,000,000.

Jerusalem Pupils Learn Practical Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—School children of Jerusalem are to be given an opportunity of doing some practical agricultural work as a result of a plan worked out by the Jewish Teachers' Council and the Jewish National Fund.

Land is being allocated by the fund at Beth Hakerem, a suburb of Jerusalem, for the children's use and they will do all the preliminary work themselves. It is proposed that every school should send its sixth, seventh and eighth class pupils in turn at least once a month to participate in the work.

Labor Demands Hand in Conduct Of All Business

Is an Inherent Right, A. F. of L. Head Says, and Is Next Objective

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Organized American labor, emerging successfully from its battle with the soft coal industry over unionization of mines, was today launched on a further phase of its drive for a rebirth under the protective wings of the recovery eagle.

Its new objective, as outlined by Mr William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is Labor's permanent participation in the government of industry, and a demand for recognition of such participation "as a matter of right and not as a matter of privilege."

Mr. Green deferred the announcement of this new objective for Labor until virtual completion of a code for the soft coal industry signalized final achievement of Labor's first goal under the NRA, i. e., recognition by the five key industries, of Labor's right of collective bargaining.

Not Effective Till Oct. 2

That code will not be binding on the industry until Oct. 2, due to a final delay in taking it to the President for his approval yesterday. But two weeks or more make little difference in the light of the code itself, which preëminently marks the capitulation of a bitterly recalcitrant industry to Labor's demand for recognition.

The laborites are not altogether satisfied. In fact, the President's failure to act yesterday was largely due to protests on the part of the United Mine Workers against what they consider inadequate representation on the boards set up under the code to govern the industry. They also protested against inclusion in the code of Schedule B, a repetition of a former interpretation of the labor clause of the Recovery Act jointly prepared by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator, and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, chief counsel for NRA.

But the plain fact remains that while the operators were sitting here in Washington wrangling against the unionization of their mines and seeking a loophole in the law which would permit continuation of the open shop, Mr. John Lewis and his United Mine Workers swept through the bituminous coal fields and signed up the miners for the first time in mining history.

Reason for Delay

Confronted with actual unionization of the mines and subjected to the joint pressure of strikes and the impatience of President Roosevelt himself, the operators finally sub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Digs for 20 Years; At Last Gets Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANGUARD, Sask.—Once again the old adage, "never give up" was proven to be true when John Larson, a farmer in the Vanguard district, struck water on his farm after trying unsuccessfully for 21 years to establish a water supply.

Larson had dozens of wells on his farm, ranging in depth from 50 to 150 feet, and one that was sunk to a depth of 455 feet, in a desperate effort to find water. He offered large rewards to the well diggers who could get him water. Finally no driller in the district cared to bother further. In all the 21 years since Larson settled on his farm, he has hauled water to his farm from a river two miles distant.

Just recently, he tried again, digging a hole in a new place. At 14 feet, he struck water. And this, after four years of dry summers.

Britain Eases Conditions On Afghan Border

Pretender to Amanullah's Throne, However, Safe in Mountain Fastness

Tribal Code Aids Him

As Guest, He Cannot Be Given Up by Hill Tribes With Whom He Seeks Refuge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—The British disciplinary expedition, which has gone far toward restoration of order in the Northwest Frontier Province of India, focuses attention upon the unusual problems of this rugged region.

This is the frontier which separates India from the only roughly civilized area of the Kingdom of Afghanistan. It runs, broadly speaking, along the watershed between the two countries. The mountains which carry it are in places as high as 15,000 feet, or even more. They are riven by deep gorges and valleys, and they are peopled by one of the world's remaining remnants of wild hill tribes.

Some of these highlanders claim to be what is left of the Lost Tribes of Israel. Others are certainly of different origin. They are all made kindred by adherence to the Islamic faith, though sometimes it is a heterodox edition of that faith. They are united as well by a passionate devotion to their independence, which, despite all the invasions that have flowed over their mountains into India, they have never lost.

The tribesmen are physically splendid fellows. They are among the world's best exponents of the art of guerrilla warfare. Among them they have certain strict codes of honor and custom, but the rifle and the dagger are their only law. Their warfare knows little of the refinements of ethical codes.

One Gap in Frontier

The Indo-Afghan frontier was delimited by treaty in 1895, except in one region occupied by a tribe called the Mohmands, where for a stretch of some 16 miles it is not yet settled. The Afghans after 1895 proceeded to establish their administrative authority right up to the frontier line,

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Protection Sought For Child Workers Under NRA Codes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—More adequate protection of children under the NRA labor codes, together with a clearer statement of the duties or responsibilities of state departments of labor in connection with the NRA program, are to be asked by the Association of Government Officials in Industry.

Apparent neglect of children under several of the important codes is giving considerable concern to members of the association, it is reported by Miss Maud Swett, secretary of the group and member of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, following the organization's annual meeting here last week.

The newspaper code is very ambiguous in its provisions regarding newspaper boys and the telegraph rulings exempt messengers from its labor provisions, Miss Swett said. The cotton textile code, which prohibits employment of minors under 16, was held up as a good model to be followed. Resolutions adopted at the meeting urging the recovery administration to give more attention to child welfare under the codes are to be sent to Washington immediately.

More vigorous effort to improve the child labor legislation of the various states was urged at the conference, it being pointed out that now was an opportune time to put such efforts across.

Considerable confusion exists as to the duties and responsibilities of state labor departments in connection with the NRA program, as well as to just what they may or may not do to aid in the efforts, Miss Swett said, in commenting on the appointment of a committee to confer with Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, on this question. Mr. Charles Andrews, commissioner of labor in New York, who served as deputy commissioner under Miss Perkins, is chairman of the committee.

'White Collar' Worker in Boston Park Visions Early Return to Easter Parade

A shoe of imported grain leather pushed down an old spading fork—again—and again.

In the shade of the huge elms of the park reservation in the middle of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, a number of recently unemployed were attempting to make grass grow. Several were, or had been, excellent examples of what the well-dressed man will wear, but down to the last suit, it had to do for spade work.

These men—former bond salesmen and other "white collar" workers—had excellent positions in the flush days of '28. There was every prospect of permanency in these positions. Then came the crash.

For months there was no work that was "suitable." Disheartened and unhappy, these men finally swallowed their pride and applied for aid. The city gave them work.

"You know," said the wearer of the imported shoes, "I haven't felt so good in years as I do right now. I'm working here four days and spending the other two 'getting a job.' I think I have one lined up now. Working like this has given us a new lease on hope. If a man has no work at all he is so hopeless, he just can't look for a job. But this way—why, I'll be back in the Easter parade here on the avenue in a year or two."

Washington's Contribution to French Capital

Upper Left—By Pirie MacDonald—The Christian Science Monitor
Right and Lower Left—Wide World.

Government Building Ready for Occupancy

Upper Left—Jesse I. Straus, American Ambassador. Right—Entrance Hall of Embassy. Lower Left—Exterior View of New Building.

Old Monson-Palmer Coach Rumbles Again to the Fair

Opening of Eastern States Exposition Carries Memories of Other Days in Reënaction of Early Events at Its New England Village

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STORROWTON, Mass.—Rumbling over concrete highways the old Palmer to Monson stagecoach arrived here yesterday splashing its way through the rain with cargo and passengers for the annual Eastern States Exposition lasting all this week. The passengers represented the pioneers of old New England who between 100 and 200 years ago built the buildings now preserved on the exposition grounds here.

Everything was so dull and so drab here yesterday, with scarcely anyone brave enough to defy the weather, that exposition officials and workers had nothing to do but imagine what could have been if the skies had been clear.

A stagecoach pageant suggested itself to one official as he looked out of his office window and saw across the Storrowton village green the old stagecoach recently given by Mrs. James Harris of Boston.

Last month it put into port at Springfield for repairs and all the necessary odds and ends that stagecoaches get when in dry dock. Today his dreamy mood visualized it drawing up to the village and discharging its passengers before the tavern. Coachman H. M. Noble was reining in his dripping horses preparatory to dismounting. Anxious eyes peered from the tavern windows. Broad, serviceable umbrellas bristling with whalebone ribs were seen to open as tavern boys ran out in the rain to help with the baggage and steer the passengers to warmth and dry quarters.

He had been a rough and ready Revolutionary paymaster who served with Washington at White Plains and froze his toes at Valley Forge.

Five generations of Potters have occupied the mansion since the sturdy captain started to build it before the war and finished it after it was over. Master of seven trades, Captain Potter made all the nails, latches, hinges, fastenings, did all the intricate wood-carving and ornamented everything he possibly could. His masterpiece was a large music room on the second floor which he opened to the town for dances and public gatherings when money could not be raised to build a town hall.

Over the front porch he built a town clock, a chiming clock, playing the quarter tune on the quarter hour, half on the half hour, dancing tunes on week days and psalm tunes on Sundays. His final touch of genius was a front door for the family cat, built so that "Peter the Great" walking up the pebbled front walk with his master could continue unimpeded into the front hall without waiting for "Cap'n" to pull out the big brass key.

The law office of Zachariah Eddy, moved from Eddyville where as a member of the State Legislature in 1829 Zack studied out a bill for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Ford Promise Brings Thousands of 'Vets' In Quest of Jobs

DETROIT, Sept. 18 (AP)—Jamming streets and halting pedestrian and street traffic over several blocks in downtown Detroit, a throng of unemployed war veterans, estimated by police to number nearly 5000, today began registering as applicants for 5000 jobs promised to veterans by the Ford Motor Company.

Laughing and joking, all apparently in good humor, the veterans, several hundred of whom had waited all night in order to be first on call at the registration desks in American Legion Memorial Hall, maintained good order as the interviewing began. Twenty-five members of the American Legion, headed by Mr. Rex Humphrey, commander of the Wayne County Council of the Legion, planned to interview 800 men today.

Three hundred men will be hired each day, Mr. Humphrey said, until the 5000 quota is filled. All the veterans must live in Wayne County (Detroit).

Despite a strong effort to give priority to those who were first in line, Mr. Humphrey said that the jam around the doors of the Memorial Hall was so great when registration began that many late comers got through the doors. First in line was Mr. George F. Risher, a navy man, who brought a camp stool, overcoat and blankets early Sunday morning, and remained for more than 24 hours.

High Wages Offered New York Servants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — The National Recovery Act has made for such a shortage of house servants that the women's employment bureau of the Salvation Army here is having difficulty filling the demand by employers, according to Commissioner John McMillan, commanding the army's eastern division. He said wages for house servants had risen from $10 and $15 a month to as high as $50 and $60.

Mr. McMillan announced that he has 100 such jobs available for the asking for women between the ages of 25 and 40, and intimated that if more were willing to undertake this type of work, he could get jobs for them, too, for he added, "once it is known that a supply is available we will be besieged by prospective employers."

About 600 applicants a week come to the office of the bureau in search of work in offices and selling, but those applying for work as house servants are few and far between, Mr. McMillan said.

The men's employment department, which handles 500 applicants each day, reports a 100 per cent increase in placements during last week over the corresponding week in August. The demand is chiefly for men under 40.

America Unites Paris Services In New Embassy

Palatial Building Opens for Business — Has Commanding Site

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 18—The new United States Government Building in Paris now stands fully completed and today the American Embassy opened for business for the first time in the new chancellery.

Overlooking the magnificent Place de la Concorde, at the corner of the Avenue Gabriel and the Rue Boissy d'Anglas, the building occupies one of the choicest sites in all Paris. Its classic façade harmonizes with the architectural beauty of the older structures that line the Place, and thus completes the original plan of Ange-Jacques Gabriel, court architect of Louis XV.

Erected at a cost of $1,297,000, the new home of the American Embassy may almost be considered a monument to Myron T. Herrick, who when Ambassador to France recognized the need of a single building uniting all government services and grasped the advantages offered by the site at the corner of the Place de la Concorde.

Built of French stone, similar to that used in the Hotel Crillon next door and the Ministry of Marine on the other side of the Place, the Government Building rises five stories high and has two additional floors underground. One enters the landscape forecourt through tall gates surmounted with two American eagles in stone. The principal doorway leads into a great entrance hall to which grandeur and formality are given by its tall columns and arches. A simple but impressive marble stairway with a wrought-iron railing leads from this hall up past the mezzanine to the first floor, where the offices of the Ambassador are located.

Moving to Be Gradual

The process of moving from their present quarters to the new building will be a gradual one, and it is expected to be a week or more before the Ambassador and the consular services are finally installed. The offices of the consul-general and his assistants, and the passport and visé services will occupy most of the ground floor. The emigration offices will also be on the ground floor, with a special entrance from the Rue Boissy-d'Anglas.

The office of the Ambassador is a spacious, well-proportioned room in the front center of the first floor. It is finished in natural oak paneling, with an oak parquet in the Versailles pattern.

The Chancellery offices on the first floor include a formal reception room from which a private elevator leads directly down to the portecochère. A large library is provided, and a conference room with attached offices for the use of secretaries.

Complete Press Equipment

On this floor also is situated a spacious press section, which will be under the direction of Mr. Pinkney Tuck, first Secretary of the Embassy, and the offices of a European information center which will be under the direction of Mr. Robert Pell.

The second floor will be taken up with the commercial attaché and his assistants, and by the offices of the Public Health Bureau, the Battle Monuments Commission, and the representative of the Department of Agriculture. The top floor is devoted to the offices of the military attaché and his assistants, to the naval attaché, and to other minor government services.

The general impression given by the new building is an extremely happy one, for simplicity and grandeur, beauty and practicality, spaciousness and coziness, are everywhere combined with success.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot tells us more about Stockholm, in his "Watching the World Go By."

William Dana Orcutt explains the art of turning the papyrus weed into paper, on the Home Forum page.

Waddles is with us again on the Children's page. And an admirer salutes the poetical duck with a typewriter drawing on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Letter Puzzle.

Inflation Talk Gains Headway In Washington

Poll of Congress Shows Only Five Out of 76 Against It

Roosevelt Is Wary

Popular in South—$150,000,000 Mortgage Pool to Aid Farm Buying Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — As advocates of printing-press inflation rapidly mobilized their efforts to renewed pressure upon President Roosevelt, the R. F. C. announced opening of one more huge reservoir of credit inflation for the country—$150,000,000 for farm mortgages.

The Federal Land Banks will use the money—some of which has gone out already—to bolster up one of the weakest spots in the whole recovery program, farm buying power. Without announcement having been made, the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul, Minn., and the Omaha branch of the same system already have had $35,000,000 and $10,000,000 respectively.

Unexpectedly, the new credits for farm mortgages will do much to help closed land banks.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., said in announcing the new pool of credit, that the refinancing of these farm mortgages will enable the Farm Credit Administration to improve the position of open banks whose working capital has been restricted because of heavy holdings of this character and speed the liquidation of closed banks, which are unable to realize on their slow assets.

Inflation Gains Ground

Over the week-end the advocates of currency inflation issued progress reports which show amazing strength. Senator Elmer H. Thomas (D.), Oklahoma, stated Saturday night, that out of 56 replies to his appeal for inflation-backing to all members of Congress, 53 had replied enthusiastically in favor. Today 20 more replies have come in, with only two dissenting voices among them. So far therefore, Senator Thomas's straw vote shows a majority of 14 to 1 in favor of currency inflation, although for accuracy's sake it must be pointed out that dissenters are normally the last to express their views.

Powerful legislative leaders are already behind the Thomas drive. Foremost are Senators Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, an important Administration link; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee. New adherents include Representative Joseph T. Byrns of Tennessee, Democratic floor leader in the House, and Frederick Steiwer (R.) of Oregon.

Already as shown last session, Congress can be mobilized for inflationary legislation with no difficulty. It is beyond doubt a debtor's Congress, ready to take any act in behalf of those who believe their troubles would be lessened by a decrease in the value of money and extremely unsolicitous of the interests of vested capital.

Cotton Men Enter Field

And, just at the psychological moment, delegations from all the cotton-growing states of the South are gathering in Washington to devise means of raising the price of their basic commodity. Currency inflation is the foremost remedy they will discuss.

In the face of this rapidly growing movement, President Roosevelt baits firmly at his credit expansion program. Consistently throughout this Administration he has leaned to the advice of technical experts on his financial program, and has turned a relatively heedless ear to congressional spokesmen. It was on technical advice from one group that he took the country off gold in April.

For the last several weeks, orthodox financiers in the Federal Reserve System and the R. F. C. have been guiding President Roosevelt's money policy. If their system succeeds in easing the low farm price situation, then currency inflation is unlikely. But if the continued channeling of credit toward the banks succeeds, no better than the past 1½ years of similar channeling, sensational new steps are expected to result.

Washington believes that the last step before inflation—or at least before another big dose of talk-inflation—best describes the current effort. But with the Thomas campaign sweeping the country like wildfire, more cautious monetary leaders are filled with doubt.

Road Project in Alabama Awaits Federal Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Work on a $12,000,000 road program in Alabama as part of the NRA will begin as soon as the program is approved by the United States Bureau of Public Works in Washington.

Attorney-General Knight has ruled that the state law requiring 30 days for the advertising of projects before the opening of bids does not apply where no state funds are involved. In this program the money has been apportioned to the State by the Government and the Attorney-General held that any precedent the Government might prescribe would apply.

'Tip-Off' Blamed For Failure to Get Evidence at Clubs

No Liquor Found at Bars When Police Arrive; Few Arrested

Deft as magicians in conjuring liquor out of sight, Boston's mutinous de luxe night clubs managed to outwit all raiding police squads over the week-end.

Secrecy and suddeness availed nothing. Raids on seven of the more glorified speakeasies failed to uncover a drop of liquor in the possession of the proprietors.

At each the same essential story was repeated. Lookout on guard. Uniforms arrive at the door. Buzzers sound behind the bar. Instantly, secret drains are turned on, hidden panels slide noiselessly into place, and presto; all incriminating evidence is safely cached in subterranean tanks and strongboxes.

Thus the situation persists. Police know that liquor is there. Impudent owners do not even seek to deny it. Guests have it in their possession on the premises. Yet neither arrests nor prosecutions result.

But the end is not yet. It is understood at police headquarters that Superintendent Martin H. King is only feeling his way. He is sure of neither his speakeasy opponents nor his own raiding forces. Police captains are being shifted. Trusted special officers are forming a secret service to penetrate the subterfuges to which these light-fingered liquor barons are resorting.

Various other raids to the number of 17 were nearly as fruitless, except as alert officers may have been observing details for planning a swifter attack for future occasions. One bootlegger was locked up after vigorous thumping on the walls and floor had revealed a large hideout under the floor planking.

Two other visits turned up enough alcohol to constitute evidence for court prosecution. But the bulk of the raids were typical of the 75 which have opened up the campaign of the new superintendent. Proprietors were warned, or were quick enough to smuggle all liquor out of sight.

Meanwhile, the momentum of the campaign has spread out into other parts of the State. The Massachusetts Secretary of State, Mr. Frederick W. Cook has sent out word to municipalities tightening up on the state law, which requires immediate reporting of all liquor convictions of chartered clubs.

This provision gives the State power to regulate the operations of these clubs, as far as it can manage practically to extend its police power. As yet, little state action has been taken. But as Massachusetts girds itself for a fight to suppress bootlegging if and when repeal has brought legal liquor into the State, it is expected that state police will swing into action.

The way to check the rising tide of popularity of these new private clubs, said Secretary Cook, is to curb the granting of charters in the first place. He urged the closest scrutiny of charter applicants upon all town selectmen and city officials.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Japan Marks Mukden Victory; Wang for Conciliatory Policy

Nanking Premier Urges End of Anti-Japanese Move in China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18 — On the second anniversary of the occupation of Mukden, Chinese and Japanese officials issued statements suggesting a probable settlement of many disputed questions arising from the Manchurian conflict.

The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Ahira Ariyoshi, after official conversations in Nanking, forecast a marked improvement in Sino-Japanese relations. Simultaneously the Chinese Premier, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, made a statement deprecating "idle talk" concerning the recovery of lost territory and the resumption of a punitive boycott, openly hinting that China's interests will be best served working with, not against, Japan.

Questions for settlement include, firstly, restoration of trade, postal and customs services between China and Manchoukuo, which have been completely severed during the past 18 months; secondly, the establishment of a conciliatory régime in North China; thirdly, suppression of the anti-Japanese boycott and anti-Japanese agitation, which have already been materially reduced.

The Japanese agreed not to press for formal recognition of Manchoukuo since the restoration of trade relations implies tacit recognition. Moderate elements in both China and Japan believe that an energetic movement should be undertaken promptly for the settlement of outstanding disputes.

One Japanese faction undoubtedly still hopes to establish an independent North China government, and Nanking realizes that several Chinese militarists could be induced to support such a régime. Mr. Wang Ching-wei's increasingly bold stand for thorough settlement, even though Manchoukuo is tacitly recognised, has gained support in influential Chinese groups. Conciliatory tendencies are emphasized by the mildness with which the Chinese observed the Mukden anniversary, the Government forbidding any holiday or demonstration.

Nation Marks Anniversary of Incident Leading to New State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 18—Millions of Japanese today celebrated the second anniversary of the Mukden incident of Sept. 18, 1931, which marked the beginning of the forward march of the Imperial armies in Manchuria and resulted in the establishment of the independent state of Manchoukuo.

Patriotic demonstrations occurred throughout the Empire and in Manchoukuo where Gen. Takashi Hishikari, Japanese Ambassador, commander of the Japanese Kwantung army and Governor-General of the Japanese leased territory around Dairen, delivered an address recalling the stirring events of the past two years. Mr. Henry Pu Yi, titular head of the Manchurian state, delivered a brief speech, stressing the restoration of Manchu rule in the homeland of his forefathers.

In Tokyo there was a giant mass meeting in the huge public hall in Hibiya Park, opposite the Imperial Hotel, and services at Japan's chief military shrine, the Yasukuni Jinja. Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister of War, will broadcast a radio address tonight, urging the population to "remain united in support of the army" and to work for the development of Manchoukuo "as a sister nation of Japan."

Tribute To Military Leader

The War Minister also will dwell at length on the career of Gen. Shigeru Honjo who was commander of the Japanese Army in Manchuria two years ago and who directed the military movements which resulted in ousting of the former Manchurian ruler, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. General Honjo now is aide-de-camp to Emperor Hirohito.

The second anniversary finds Manchuria, in the opinion of Japanese, changed from a land bowed under the heel of war-lordism to an independent state which has progressed at least in part.

To Chinese, on the other hand, the anniversary finds the Manchurian provinces a new Alsace-Lorraine which the patriots of Cathay are determined to regain no matter what the cost.

"Manshu Jihen" is what Japanese call the Manchurian incident of two years ago which has, in the words of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, "released 30,000,000 people from a slavery worse than that from which American blacks were freed by the Civil War of the United States."

To Chinese the "incident" was nothing but a vast steal—the "greatest land grab in human history."

Pawn Between Two Nations

The Chinese believe Japan's program in Manchuria wrecked the possibility of peace in the Pacific, that it made probable a new Russo-Japanese war, that it destroyed the foundations of the Chinese state which can be restored only when the "lost provinces" are regained.

The anniversary of the incident today thus finds China and Japan at swords' points with the independent state of Manchoukuo, which was formed after the victorious advance of Japan's armies, a pawn between two nations and with a third—Russia—admittedly in fear of a general Far Eastern conflict which might result in the loss of the maritime provinces to Nippon.

Tokyo newspapers believe a reconciliation between China and Japan is possible, and they argue that the strongest of factors is working for it. That factor is economic interest. The Chugai Shogyo, Tokyo commercial newspaper, supported by the powerful Mitsui interests, for weeks has been conducting a campaign in favor of a rapprochement.

The Chugai foresees political changes in China in the not distant future, which will make a rapprochement possible and believes that time rapidly will heal the wounds to Chinese pride. The Chugai does not explain what political changes may be expected, but independent observers point out that the setting up of a Chinese régime in the Peiping-Tientsin region, following the Japanese military advance to the gates of China's ancient capital late last spring, may offer a suggestion.

Labor Demands Hand in Business

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted to the inevitable and labor chalked up the climactic victory in its first campaign under the NRA.

This happened late Saturday, by which time most of the operators had signed the code. Had it been taken to the President and met his approval yesterday it would have gone into effect on Sept. 25 under a provision for its enactment on the second Monday following receipt of presidential approval. The unexplained delay defers enforcement of the code for an additional week.

The delay at the White House, which was largely occasioned by Schedule B, Mr. Roosevelt wanting more time to consider the wisdom of including an interpretation of the law in the code. He is particularly hesitant in view of the fact that he last week vetoed a further interpretation of the same section of the Recovery Act by NRA officials and let it be known that he considers attempts at interpretation out of place until a case arises which requires legal decisions.

A contributory factor was protest by United Mine Workers against inadequate representation in the machinery set up under the code for administering the industry, reflecting Mr. Green's announcement of a broader drive for a permanent voice in the control of American industry. Mr. Green emphasized labor's new drive with a statement that more than 1,000,000 new members have been enrolled in the A. F. of L. since the NRA started and predicting an additional 500,000 before the federation's annual convention opening here on Oct. 25.

The NRA, as well as labor, was freed by virtual completion of the coal code from the one problem which has tied its hands more than any other and slowed down its machinery for nearly two months. Now facing General Johnson for decision is the price-fixing feature of the retail merchants' code.

The terms of this code were drafted some time ago and re-required only the General's indorsement before being sent to the President. In the meantime, however, a bitter controversy has developed over the provision requiring all retail stores to charge at least 10 per cent more than the invoice cost of the commodities they sell. Many larger stores led by R. H. Macy & Co. in New York are fighting the provision while small stores generally favor it.

Francis H. Sisson

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Mr. Francis H. Sisson, who passed on yesterday at his home in Yonkers, was vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company and until this month president of the American Bankers Association. He was prominent as a speaker and writer on economic topics. Before he entered banking, he was associated in publishing and advertising interests.

After turning to banking, he headed the committee on public relations and advertising of the Guaranty Trust Company. He organized and was chairman of the public relations committee of the American Bankers Association and headed the association's trust division. For several years Mr. Sisson was identified with railroad activities. He was a member of the American Economic Association and of the Academy of Political Science, and was a director of the League for Political Education.

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Mayoralty Gale Sweeping Down Political Coast

Reilly's Entrance Into the Contest Stirs Up New Complications

Confusion worse confounded blew into the Boston Mayoralty campaign with the week-end storm following the announcement of the candidacy of Mr. William A. Reilly, Democrat chairman of the School Committee.

Henchmen of Mayor James M. Curley are reported to have instigated Mr. Reilly's entrance into the crowded arena.

This is understood to signalize withdrawal of the support which Curley Democrats are reputed to have given to Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican and former mayor.

The Curley group withdrew, it is further believed, because announcement of the candidacy of Senator Henry Parkman Jr., Republican, last week seriously threatened to split the Republican vote between former-Mayor Nichols and himself, thwarting the chances of any Republican to win the election.

Therefore Curley supporters admittedly turn to a candidate of their own in the 30-year-old School Committee chairman, said to be the youngest in the United States to hold such a chairmanship. Mr. Reilly yesterday said that he would carry over into city affairs the same budget energy which cut down school expenses by more than a third under his régime.

Plethora of Candidates

This plethora of candidates calls for a stocktaking of the confused race. Three important Republicans are now in the field—Mr. Nichols, Senator Parkman and Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield. Mr. Nichols represents the old-line Republican machine in the city. Senator Parkman is a self-styled independent young Republican, and Mr. Mansfield comes from the younger and weaker party group which is trying to take over the party organization.

Opposing them is an array of a half dozen Democrats strong enough to split the party vote wide open, plus a variety of lesser luminaries which bring the grand total of all candidates up to 16 at present.

It was long expected that a single outstanding Republican, Nichols, had a fair chance of winning the election, in view of the fact that the Democratic groups showed far more interest in thwarting each other than in combining to clip the wings of the other party.

However, since the dramatic entrance of Senator Parkman, who is not a Republican machine politician, but represents a vigorous independent, so-called intellectual, group, observers see the Nichols votes melting away. Where only one Republican had a fighting chance, they say, two have but little.

In the meanwhile, the entire system by which the public is confused with divers and sundry candidates is being severely denounced at the State House. Advocates of good government before the State Commission on the Revision of Boston's Charter have repeatedly called for a party primary, which would force each party to iron out its factional differences and put up a responsible candidate.

Yesterday former Gov. Alvin T. Fuller, Republican, launched himself into the controversy in the course of a statement which supported the candidacy of Senator Parkman. His comment tersely summarized the ethical question which the jumbled, free-for-all election scramble has brought into high relief.

"I do not know that a Republican can be elected as Mayor," he said.

Not at All Certain

"I am not at all certain that it would be representative of the will of the majority of the citizens of Boston that a Republican should be elected.

"I have felt for a long time that the great rank and file of the people of Boston are entitled to one of their own for mayor (a Democrat), rather than a mayor elected by a small vote as the result of a Republican State Legislature's refusal to correct the situation by providing a run-off primary, and because the Republican machine contrives to split up the Democratic vote."

These remarks were based on the known fact that there are five Democrats in the city of Boston for every Republican.

There is still conceded the possibility that the many Democratic factions will put their heads together and narrow down the choice, by inducing certain key withdrawals. But this is made more remote, in the eyes of those who follow the campaign closely, by the unexpected split in the Republican vote, since Senator Parkman entered the race.

Therefore, no attempt to assess the voting strength of this or that aspirant is being attempted now in those clubs where picking the winner ordinarily is the most popular indoor sport. The forces are too complex. There will be too much change in the kaleidoscope before the voting.

For Business and Pleasure

Ambitious business men are making frequent trips to New York. The Taft, a great, modern hotel, is close to all business...and after-business diversions. 2,000 rooms with bath, from $2.50.

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Typical of Cape Cod's Early Days

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Old Mill Under Repair at North Eastham, Mass.

Cape Cod is aware of the scenic value of the picturesque old windmills which are almost a part of the Cape itself. These graceful mills, now relics of past generations, attract many tourists each year. At North Eastham, the town officials have ordered the repair of one of the earlier mills now standing. It was in this type of mill that the necessary grain was ground.

Welles Renews His Efforts For Cuban Coalition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Acting under orders from the State Department, Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador at Havana, is today redoubling his activities in bringing together all Cuban leaders with a coalition national government as the goal.

He is conferring with leaders of all elements and factions, it was announced by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today. Whether his efforts are showing signs of success was not stated, although the uphill job before him is fully recognized in Washington.

Meanwhile, consular reports continue to picture a disordered island, with Communist meetings and demonstrations frequent in many centers, and increasingly upset local government. Unrest seems to be increasing throughout the local centers, while in Havana, the Grau San Martin régime makes little progress in constructive organization. Industry has taken no steps toward normal operation again, and the situation continues in stalemate.

Attempt to Reduce Tension

With every day of delay, the crust over the Cuban volcano gets thinner, in Washington's view. The attempt to form a coalition is a last desperate attempt to reduce the tension. Yet so widely divergent are the Cuban groups that realistic observers cannot frankly hold out great hopes for success. Their only element of union was opposition to former President Machado, and now that he is removed that element becomes only a memory diminishing every day.

But if a coilition is not formed, intervention seems the only outcome. And nobody in authority in the Administration can contemplate intervention without a shudder. Landing of armed forces, it is felt, would destroy the Latin-American good will built up not only under President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy, but throughout the past four or five years. It would nullify the chances of the Montevideo conference.

Intervention would also be a very costly venture, involving an occupation and administration of Cuba similar to the occupation of 1902. The final outcome might be no better than the present situation, it is feared.

Viewed as Mandatory

Yet in the Administration's view, the Platt Amendment is mandatory as far as protection of American lives is concerned. Were it possible to evolve a new interpretation of the amendment, under which American citizens could be protected by taking them from the island, and thus avoiding even the simplest form of intervention, it would probably be welcome.

Moreover, the amendment might be interpreted in a very broad sense, to say that the best protection of lives in Cuba and provision for future stability is to let Cubans—after temporary turmoil—work out their own destinies.

The American Government, however, has not quite got to this point. Sugar interests are too strong and the old theories of protection by marines still too impressive to permit the wider and more experimental views. Yet, as the unpleasant consequences of intervention cast their shadows before, Washington is beginning to redouble its zeal for a way out.

The present effort toward a coalition may show results, positive or negative, in a few days. Then the issue will clearly be: Can the Platt Amendment be interpreted in broad and liberal fashion or must the United States shoulder the onerous burdens of intervention?

Stephen Pichon

LONS - LES - AUNIER, France, Sept. 18 (AP)—M. Stephen Pichon, who passed on today, was Premier Clemenceau's war-time Foreign Minister. M. Pichon served as a Senator for about 20 years and was five times Foreign Minister. He was one of the French representatives at the Versailles Peace Conference and later was named one of those empowered by France to sign the Austrian Peace Treaty.

Selfridge Offers Plan to Regulate American Trade

Speaks to Boston Hearers by Radio — Retailers Discuss Problems

Revival of an age-old English practice, whereby business was controlled by royal charters with only those in good standing being allowed to belong, was suggested today as something America might try in an effort to solve its economic difficulties.

Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, president of Selfridge & Co., Ltd., London, Eng., made this proposal in an address to the Port of Boston Conference on Retail Distribution.

His voice came to the gathering in the University Club over the sea by radio. He was introduced by Mr. A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the luncheon session. Mr. Selfridge said that the English system of controlling business under the royal charters was very successful. He pointed out that when the business man violated his charter, members of the association would vote him out. This, in a way, might be likened to what eventually the NRA is attempting to do.

He said that control of business distribution in the United States might be made by a board of public-spirited citizens free from the deadening influence of government control. Men of sound judgment should be chosen to conduct the destinies of the board. Under this proposal, he said, it might be necessary for many persons now in large centers to seek homes in other sections of the country, especially in rural districts.

Half of NRA Task Done

In opening the conference, sponsored by the Retail Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. P. A. O'Connell, general chairman, and president of E. T. Slattery Company, declared that more than half the job which the NRA set out to do less than three months ago has been accomplished.

The next and most important step is to speed up consumer buying, he said.

The retail merchants can help by raising the volume of retail distribution. Increased advertising, more aggressive sales promotion and better selection of merchandise will do the work if properly employed, he asserted.

Mr. Herbert J. Tilly, president of the Retailers' National Council, spoke on "The New Deal in Merchandising." He appealed to the several hundred retailers attending the conference from all parts of the United States to forget politics, prejudices and pessimism.

Trend of Taxation

Speaking on "The Trend of Taxation of Distributive Enterprise," Mr. Alfred G. Buehler, professor of economics, University of Vermont, declared that there was a world-wide trend toward general taxation, largely as a result of the colossal problems of financing the cost of the World War, the economic depression, and in some measure as a normal peacetime development.

Other speakers at the conference were Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, New York lawyer, Mr. Vergil D. Reed, professor of marketing at Boston University school of business administration; Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Ernest Hastings, president, Dry Goods Economist, who spoke on "The NRA Front Line Trench," which, he said, is "that narrow space between display counters and stock cabinets in every retail store in America."

Chinese Republic Honored By B. U. Executives

At a meeting to be held in the office of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, at 4:30 this afternoon, 300 students and business executives and representatives as well as officials will determine final arrangements for the twenty-third anniversary celebration of the Chinese republic to be held Oct. 10 in the banquet hall of the city club.

A surprise 16-course dinner of choicest Chinese viands will be given to Dr. and Mrs. Marsh under the auspices of the Friends of China, 8 Tyler Street, at 8 p. m. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh have just recently returned from Oxford, Eng.

C. C. C. Pay Roll Lifts Massachusetts' Burden

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Mr. Richard K. Conant, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, informed the Emergency Conservation Corps today a total of $49,820 a week had been lifted from the State's relief burden by allotments being sent home by members of the corps.

Mr. Conant said of the 7680 men enrolled in the corps camps in that State, 6692 contribute approximately 85 per cent of their monthly earnings to the support of their families, this being equivalent to caring for 33,531 dependent individuals. The care of this number represents savings in public funds.

Chinese Floods Serious

PEIPING, China, Sept. 18 (AP)—An international famine relief commission disclosed today that 3,000,000 persons were affected in recent floods in three Chinese provinces, and that 250,000 were in acute distress.

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Men Must Work and Women Must Save

So runs the world of 1933, my dear.

In the days of good old Queen Victoria it was fashionable for women to sit down and weep when things went wrong. But, fortunately, modern women are different. They try to keep things from going wrong. And especially to keep out of debt.

They know that a proper ratio must be maintained between money earned and money spent. They realize that, in these days of reduced earning power, their families can be as well off as they ever were, provided that women save enough to keep the balance the same.

That's why so many up-to-date women shop regularly at A & P, where they get the best food at prices that save each one of them hundreds of dollars every year.

It's not enough for men to work. Women must help them by wise saving.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

A&P

Interunion Fight At Brockton Stops Return to Benches

Shoe Brotherhood Votes to Stay on Strike Until Pact Is Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 18—Until the Federal Labor Board at Washington recognizes and treats with equality the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen instead of favoring the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, charged with practices unfair to workers in dealings with shoe manufacturers, 7000 factory workers will not return to their benches.

A vote to continue the strike was taken last night with the mass meeting crowded and hundreds in the street unable to gain entrance. All 42 votes of the control board in the insurgent Brotherhood were cast in favor of continuing the strike.

Trouble in Brockton started about a month ago when several workers in different factories were discharged because of failure to pay their union dues. Agreements between manufacturers and unions necessitated this step. Others joined those who were discharged and the brotherhood's membership swelled to the point where its officers believe it to outnumber those in the hitherto official union. They charge the union with "not representing the will of the majority of workers," and call for a vote as to which of the two organizations will survive.

In Washington last week, a meeting was called between manufacturers, the Labor board, and representatives of the union and the brotherhood. It was decided that the workers should return to their benches and pay their regular union dues over to manufacturers until such time as the Labor board could agree on which organization best represented the shoe workers' interests.

In a mass meeting held last Friday night it was voted to end the strike today, but last night members of the brotherhood foresaw defeat in any action that left the decision of which organization should represent them in the hands of anyone but the laborers involved.

Glider Loops 35 Times

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Mr. Russell Holderman, manager of the D-W airport, Leroy, looped the loop 35 consecutive times in his glider yesterday to set an official world's record for the feat. The mark was certified by Mr. Ralph Badger of Buffalo, official of the National Aeronautical Association. The previous record was 17 loops. Mr. Holderman's glider was cut loose after being towed 6500 feet by an airplane.

Afghan Frontier Situation Eased

(Continued from Page 1)

on their side of it, but have not yet fully succeeded in doing so.

The British went through a period of intense dispute between the theories of a "forward" school, recommending immediate establishment of control right up to the frontier, and a "close border" school, favoring leaving the tribes to themselves and drawing a line of defenses below their hills, to keep them from causing trouble on the settled plains of India below.

The tribes on the British side of the frontier thus came to be called independent or semi-independent. But the term became in a sense ridiculous. The mountains are barren, so that the tribesmen have from time immemorial lived by levying tribute from passing caravans and by raiding the towns and villages of the plains. Moreover, according to international law, Great Britain and Afghanistan are answerable to one another for what happens in the tribal country on their respective side of the official frontier line.

Use Soothing Touch

The British have for years been overcoming the first difficulty by driving roads into the border country, roughly controlling the tribes by the use of mobile troops along the roads and, above all, gradually introducing, in ways as little unacceptable to the tribes as possible, the ameliorating influences of civilization. The second difficulty has suddenly been brought to a head by reactions upon the frontier of the course of events in Afghanistan.

The Afghans four years ago rebelled and drove out Amanullah, their sovereign, because he was too modern for the liking of their priesthood. He permitted his queen to go about unveiled, for instance, which the fanatical mullahs viewed as a scandal to their religion. In his place there reigns His Majesty Nadir Shah, who is far more statesmanlike.

Amanullah went to Italy and purchased a farm. How far, if at all, he lends encouragement to efforts aiming at his restoration observers find it impossible to say. But there remain people in Afghanistan who are ready to think of him with favor, to give their ear to propaganda for his return whenever they feel a grievance against their new king.

So, Afghanistan bubbles with pro-Amanullah propaganda, even in the capital, Kabul, and twice this year conspirators for his restoration have started machinations among the tribes on the British side of the frontier.

Movement Fell Flat

The first of these schemes was soon suppressed, because it was launched in a region where the British and Afghan authorities were able to concentrate their military forces against it.

The second is represented by a "Pretender," as he is called, working in Bajaur, a larger and almost inaccessible valley peopled by hardy clans who are splendid fighters. The Afghan Government has asked the British authorities to stop this subversive movement, hatched on their side of the frontier.

The British are trying by air action to coerce the Bajauris into expelling the "Pretender," but are up against a tribal code of honor, which forbids the surrender of a guest to his enemy, even though to harbor him may bring ill. The season of the year is unfavorable for ground operations, as it is characterized by great heat and heavy floods.

The outcome of the affair will primarily depend on whether the Bajauris surrender the "Pretender" or expel him from their midst. If they do not, a military expedition, when climatic conditions are favorable, seems within range of possibility.

So far, there is no sign of the intransigence in Bajaur spreading, but whereas comparatively few years ago the tribes were but poorly provided with firearms they now possess many thousands of rifles of the finest manufacture. It is trustworthily estimated that in the border region—British-Indian and Afghan—there are 500,000 fighting men, at least half of whom have firearms.

Troops in Background

The British policy of gradually increasing and establishing control on their side of the frontier is exceedingly humane. Roads with cheap motorbuses,, medical dispensaries, schools, the employment of tribesmen as police, the holding of jirgas or conferences of the tribal headmen, the utilization of the tribal methods of procedure in various matters—these are its most obvious active expressions.

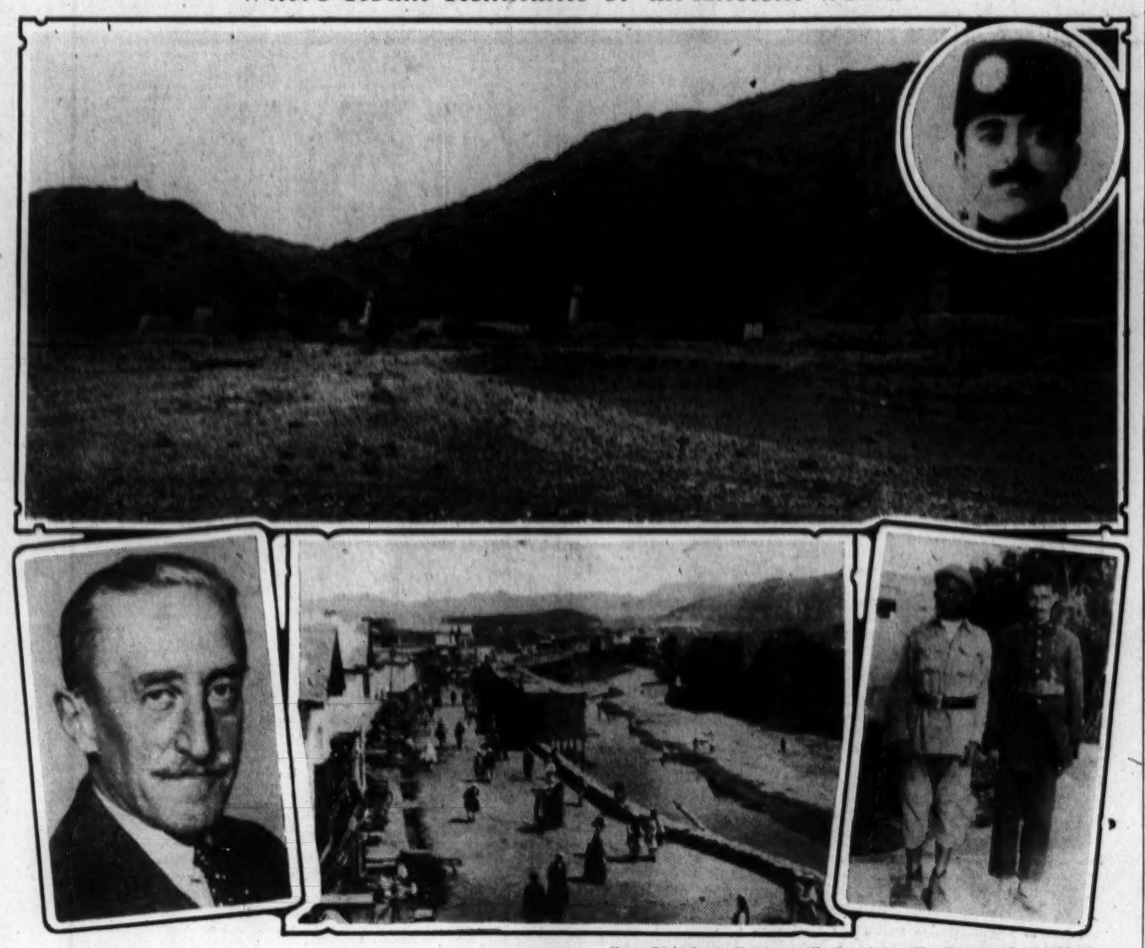
The troops are in the background. But in an emergency like the present all the kindly and humane influences stand at hazard and once again the finest art of the statesman is required to prevent a collision between ancient conditions and modern circumstances.

A problem has arisen as to whether or no in policing this area the British ought to make use of airplane bombs to punish malefactors. Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy, referring to this in a recent speech at Simla, said the demand for the surrender of the agitators had been accompanied by an offer of reward for handing them over and an assurance that the only penalty the three men would suffer would be removal to a safe distance from the frontier.

The air action following the tribesmen's failure to comply had been strictly confined to Kotkai, and "in no way infringed the canons of international law or the dictates of humanity. Action of this type has been taken, after due warning, on many occasions in the last 12 years without exciting comment.

On the present occasion no loss of human life occurred, and so far as is known only one man was injured. The effect lies in the economic loss inflicted and by the inconvenience and disturbance caused to the tribesmen's normal everyday life."

Where Roam Remnants of an Ancient World



Upper Right Inset—Keystone. All other photos—The Christian Science Monitor

Top—Where Men Live by the Rifle and the Sword. A Typical Afridi Village on India's Northwest Frontier. The Towers Harbor Riflemen Always on the Watch. Bottom, Left to Right—Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India; One of the Principal Streets of Kabul, Capital of Afghanistan; a Soldier and a Policeman of Afghanistan, the Latter on the Right Wearing a Fez.

Delay on Reduction of Arms Indicated in Plan for Control

Peace for Europe or Armaments Race Leading to War Are Alternatives of Paris Talk, in Opinion of the French Press

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 18 — Conversion of the Geneva Disarmament Conference into a conference for control and limitation, instead of immediate reduction of armaments, is the result expected from the international conversations which began in Paris today.

The British representatives, Capt. R. A. Eden, Lord Tyrell and Mr. A. G. M. Cadogan, started conversations at the Quai d'Orsay today with M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, M. René Massigli, and M. Leger. Premier Edouard Daladier joined them at luncheon and remained for the conference which continued throughout the afternoon.

Premier Daladier at close of the day's talks made a brief general statement to the press, emphasizing the marked rapprochement recently between French and British views on the disarmament problem, and declaring that he felt definite progress had been realized toward a practicable solution.

Officially, these talks constitute a mere exchange of views, but France at least is convinced that on their outcome depends not merely the success or failure of the Disarmament Conference, but the future of Europe. In the unanimous opinion of the French people as expressed in the press today there are but two alternatives: Agreement on the quick institution of arms control—control of which must be international, automatic and demonstrably effective—or an immediate armament race, leading inevitably to war.

Necessity of Agreement

Faced with this situation, the French and British statesmen today—and tomorrow the American, Italian and German representatives as well—dare not fail to find a way to eventual agreement, despite existing differences and formidable difficulties. This at least is the view that prevails in Paris.

To appreciate the primal importance to the French of these conversations on armament control, it is only necessary to reflect that the word "security," which only a few months ago was deafeningly and unceasingly dinned into the ears of a weary world by French spokesmen, has not once been uttered recently.

This change is extremely significant. It does not, of course, mean that France has ceased to be concerned about its security, but it does mean that France has abandoned the old idea of political security obtainable by military pacts and now seeks safety optimistically in the efficacious control of armaments.

It is this point of armament control that French statesmen stressed in the day's talks. In the fact of what is regarded here as serious and even immediate danger from a Germany fast being re-militarized by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, France hopes to obtain British support for its plan which amounts in effect to subordinating any further armament reduction to the institution of a rigid system of international control of armaments.

Reasonable Basis Taken

France, however, is determined to be reasonable. Though unshakably convinced that to reduce its own armaments any further at the present moment would be suicidal, France is ready, it is understood on the highest authority, to subscribe to a convention providing for specific and substantial armament reductions by stages, along the lines indicated in the British plan, to become effective after a trial period has proved the effectiveness of the proposed control and the good faith of the nations concerned.

It is also made evident that the French Government is willing to make other important concessions in return for the full support of its plea for control, that is general, automatic and efficacious, and implemented with some safeguard against any nation which is found to be violating control.

For instance, it is learned that France would be willing to accept four or perhaps even three instead of five years as the duration of the preliminary period of trial. Also it is officially indicated that the French Government would be willing to agree to some immediate reduction in the number of effectives in return for general acceptance of its plan for a uniform type of continental army.

Ready to Drop Charges

Contrary to certain reports, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the French Government did not emphasize in the first talks that the reported rearmament of Germany is in violation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, except as illustrating the need for effective international control. If Germany shows its good faith by accepting control, France is ready to drop the charges contained in its famous dossier on the Reich's rearmament.

Whether the British will accept the French thesis of control, and its implication of confining the proposed disarmament convention to the limitation of armaments of all countries virtually at present levels, with the hope of future reductions predicated on the results of a lengthy trial period, is not expected to be known until the Geneva conference reconvenes in October. Meanwhile conversations will continue in Paris, Rome and Geneva. Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States has arrived and is to begin talks with the French, and both Mr. Davis and Captain Eden are expected to go to Rome for conversations with Premier Benito Mussolini.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Roads Unhurt by Storm

Seems too bad to spoil a good yarn, but the facts are that not one State road was washed out by the great week-end liquidation. Newspaper writers, forced to wade around town after their stories, got back to their offices and couldn't resist a few imaginative plays, so the story goes.

With rueful, sodden imaginations, they pictured the state of roads—perhaps a bit too fancifully—and innocently aroused the wrath of those who put good cracked granite under state pavements to prevent just such catastrophies. So a few good stories must go by the board, and be it hereby confirmed that the roads of the State are truly founded upon the rock, and that the waves and floods moved them not.

Washington Dips Deep

Down in Washington, politicians are beginning to get out their binoculars. They peer around into the various states to see whether local senators and congressmen will stage a revolt against the President because of lean patronage treatment.

Their verdict for Massachusetts bodes well for the President. Senator Walsh has not been given any fat appointments to distribute. There should be no mistake about that. But since he and his cohorts in Washington must come up for reelection next year, the Administration still has the upper hand. If the Massachusetts senators and congressman do not play ball, then there is little chance that they will get certain legislation of a local nature passed.

S. O. S. at City Hall

S. O. S. . . . All yesterday, Old Glory hung upside down over the City Hall Annex. Which, being nautically interpreted, means "ship in acute distress!"

"A sea of troubles," as Hamlet would have it, bashing in the hatches. Perhaps, suggested one, the Huntington Avenue subway is heaving in the throes of self-creation, having given up hope of being subsidized, and whipping the Back Bay into froth. Perhaps, said another, there is a real estate ground swell, caused by the ballooning price of the Young's Hotel property.

A Pun for Fun

But, most probably, are terrifying waves coming from one little frail election boat, filled with 16 mayoralty candidates. "Sit down," comes the dispairing plea from the public, "you're rocking the vote!"

One Less Hat

Washington friends of Representative John W. McCormack of Boston gave a sigh of relief Saturday, when word reached that city that he would not be drawn into the whirlpool of the mayoralty campaign. His climb in the House of Representatives has been unusually rapid, and friends feared that his career might be wrecked on the shoals if he gave in to pressure from home, and consented to be a candidate.

Little has been heard from the State Crime Commission since its organization some weeks ago. The answer is simple. Gangsters and criminals work in secret. Therefore they should be smoked out in secret.

Chairman Frank L. Simpson has been seduously building up the reputation for having his ears open and his mouth shut. Anyone who cares to give testimony which would lead to better knowledge of the ways in which crime protects itself, are assured that under no circumstances will names be revealed.

By the first week in December, the commission will file its report. Crime will be put "on the spot" as well as in the spotlight.

Poor Man Gets Deposit

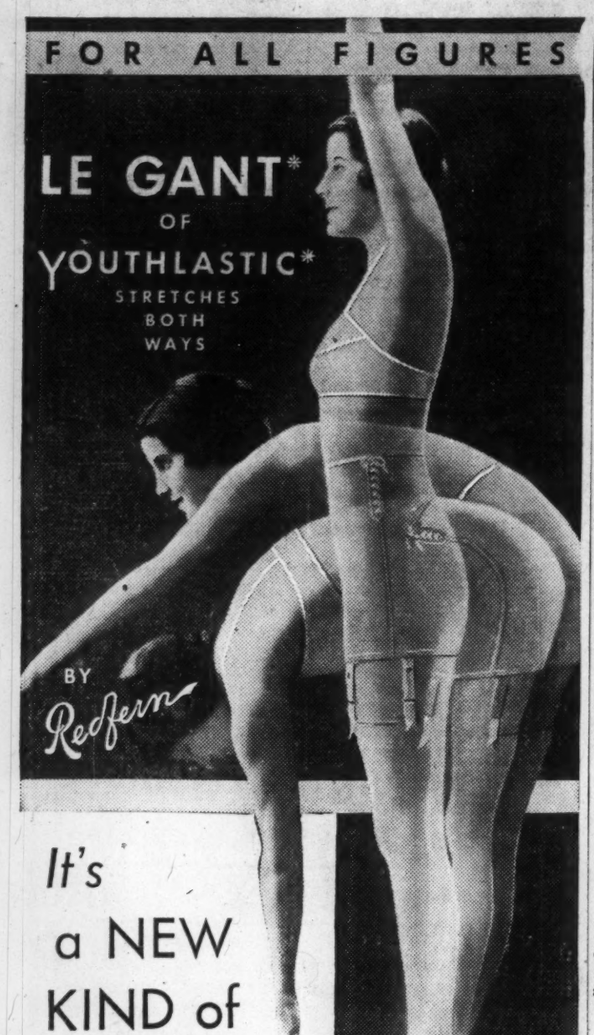
Late this week, Bank Commissioner Arthur Guy opens up another block of purchasing power, this time in the Western Massachusetts Bank and Trust Company. Once again, he disregards banking precedents and pays the small depositors in full, with the written permission from large depositors to do so.

This total restoration of the poor man's mite is little short of revolutionary in the field of banking practice, and Massachusetts, with four banks reopened in that way, leads the country in carrying it out.

Cheap Bootleg Forecast

Massachusetts druggists will not object to price fixing of hard liquor, if and when repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment arrives, they told the State Liquor Commission this morning.

Legal liquor, they say, will be faced with all the expense of starting up new and inexperienced organizations to sell, while the bootlegger, progting by prohibition, has become one of the most efficiently-organized businesses in the country.



Just imagine a corset that

Won't ride up—nor slip down!
Stretches like elastic—controls like cloth!
Won't strain stockings—wears and wears!
Keeps its shape—washes perfectly!
Feels like "a second skin"!

Do not accept substitutes—only "Le Gant*" is made of the exclusive patented woven Lastex fabric—Youthlastic*.

Step-Ins, Wrap-Arounds and Corselettes*—$5 to $25.*
Step-In illustrated—14 inch, $10.00.

"A'lure"—the Lastex brassiere that stretches all ways, for soft, natural bust lines and firm diaphragm. $2 to $7.50. For all figures.

For sale at the better shops.
*Write for illustrated booklet of LE GANT**

* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. The Warner Brothers Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Interest Begins The Day of Deposit

A dividend at the rate of

3%

per annum

has been declared for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after Oct. 15.

SEAMEN'S BANK for SAVINGS

74 Wall Street, N. Y.

BACK AGAIN

as the leaves begin to fall!

THE OLD JONES FARM HOUSE ORIGINALLY BUILT IN 1849. REMODELED IN 1868. FROM A SKETCH BY MILO WINTER.

The Jones Dairy Farm Announces the Opening of another Season for

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

"America's Favorite Breakfast"—Made as it has always been made since 1834—from choice cuts of young Wisconsin porkers and pure home ground spices—NOTHING ELSE.

NOW Available at Jones Dealers Everywhere

JONES DAIRY FARM, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

The Farmer's Smile

His Oats were good enough to mill
For Quaker Oats at Quaker Mill—
And the proud old Farmer's smiling still
The Smile that won't come off.

Here's Food Value No Other Oatmeal Boasts

Here's richer flavor—extra nourishment —from the exclusive Quaker★ process

DO you know the difference there is between oatmeals? We have made an oatmeal so delicious that it is preferred above all others.

Quaker Oats are flaked from just the finest, *plumpest* grains. It takes 32 siftings to discard all but the choicest, plumpest oats. In other words, a bushel (thirty-two pounds) of good oats, yields but ten pounds of Quaker Oats.

Why Quaker Oats are more nourishing than other oatmeals

Then the selected oat kernels are roasted whole. Roasted to a supremely delicious flavor that distinguishes them from all other oatmeals. They are then further enriched with modern ultra violet rays. This gives added food value no other oatmeal provides.

This is what we mean when we say there's no other oatmeal like Quaker.

Faster than Toast or Coffee

Quaker made the first fast cooking oatmeal. Others have imitated Quick Quaker Oats. But none have succeeded in copying the rich savory flavor.

And how quick, how easy is this breakfast to prepare! Just sprinkle Quick Quaker Oats into boiling water. It cooks faster than toast or coffee. And you have a delicious, wholesome breakfast.

Bring children to a love of this great natural food by serving Quaker Oats . . . the oatmeal with the extra flavor . . . extra nourishment. Then watch the whole family smile at breakfast.

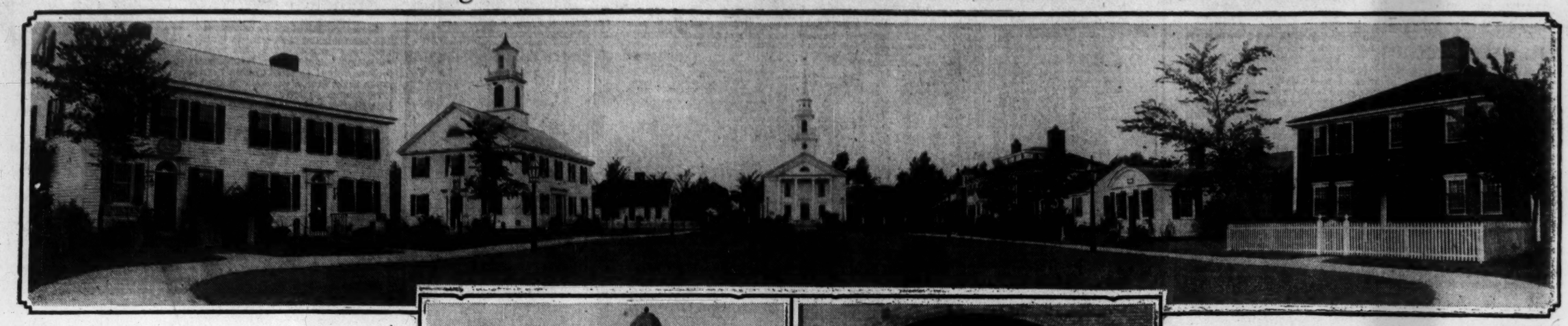
★ **Quaker Oats is purer, richer, better, because of the exclusive Quaker process which includes:**

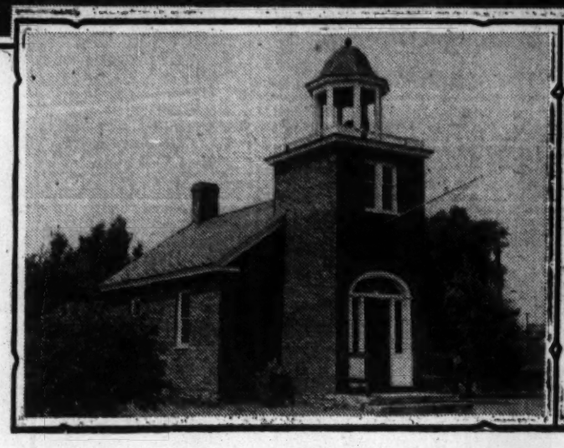
1—**The use of choicest oats.**
2—**Better flavor** due to 10 different roastings.
3—**Further enrichment** by the use of modern ultra violet rays.

U. S. Patent No. 1,680,818

Quick Quaker Oats

Across the Village Green to Meet the Sabbath Calm the Church Bell Chimes Its Call





All Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Storrowton—Authentic Old New England Buildings in a New Setting

Top, Left to Right—Atkinson Tavern and Store Built in Atkinson Hollow, Prescott, Mass., Just After the Revolution. Town House from Southwick, Mass., Built in 1822. First Used as Meeting House. The Phillips House, Oldest in Village. With Gambrel Roof. Built in 1767. Meeting House from Smith's Corner, Salisbury, N. H. Used Today as Storrowton Church. Little Red Schoolhouse From Whately, Mass. Potter Mansion Built by Capt. John Potter. Started Before Revolution, Finished After Its Close. Eddy Law Office From Eddyville. Used From 1806. The Gilbert Homestead Built in West Brookfield in 1794 by Levi and Peletiah Gilbert. Bottom, Left to Right—Front View of the Little Red Schoolhouse From Whately, Mass. Stagecoach That Used to Run Between Palmer, Mass., and Monson.

Old Monson-Palmer Coach Rumbles Again to the Fair

(Continued from Page 1)

building the first railroad, entitled "him" to a seat in this imaginary run. Instead of his contemporary and friend, Dan Webster, Joe Clark, who owned and occupied the Chesterfield blacksmith shop, sat opposite "him."

Joe had been an ingenious chap. Several farmers in Chesterfield, N. H., who had teams of oxen brought their shoeing troubles to him and asked him to build an ox-sling so that the beasts could be shod. It seems oxen can't stand on three legs as horses can. This was successfully accomplished.

Authentic Old-Time Smithy

The blacksmith shop has all the modern contrivances a village smithy needed 100 years ago, the hand drill, steel cutter for clipping steel rods, an oaken nail-making bench and a wheel bench. Even the enormous hand bellows and forge are still serviceable. "Joe's" iron-banded muscles will hammer out all sorts of jig-a-mirandies for exposition guests this week.

"John J. Dearborn," historian of Salisbury, N. H., also riding inside where it was comparatively dry, had represented the residents of the west section of town who built the church, or meeting house. Next year it will be 100 years old, having been built in 1834. The same old paneled wainscoting, pews of unpainted pine and narrow choir loft are intact in Storrowton. Like the other buildings of the new-old village, the meeting house was taken apart in Salisbury timber by timber and put together again in Storrowton. From another New Hampshire town came a pulpit with white paneling and a beautifully proportioned sounding board.

Beside "Mr. Dearborn" sits "Henry Pratt" of Winchester, N. H., who built the organ now in the meeting house. He made it for his home 115 years ago. The sharps and flats are of curly maple and the keys of lignum vitæ. Capt. John Smith of Winchester started him on his career of organ-making after hearing him tell of a fine instrument imported from England.

Go Build Me an Organ

"Go back to Boston," Captain Smith told him, "make drawings and plans of the organ and build one like it for me. I'll give you a bushel of rye a day and if satisfactory when finished, I'll pay you $300 for it." The organ was built and accepted in spite of crude finishings and pipes made of lead from the linings of English tea chests.

"Priscilla" Dana of Southwick, Mass., who represents the builders of the Southwick Town House, chose not to climb aboard the stagecoach this trip. "You see there's hundreds of fine quilts that's got to be sorted and arranged in the upstairs hall for the patchwork contest from 47 states."

Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron, present "mayor" of Storrowton, and formerly its director, is interested in the quilts too. She started the idea of an exposition patchwork contest last year and 1100 artistic specimens have been sent to her for this contest.

"John Atkinson," who first owned Atkinson Tavern and store, came in on the coach too. "His" big black bag was loaded down with peppermint sticks, yankee notions, cambric, new sandwich glass, tin candle sconces, nutmeg, shot, indigo, cinnamon, cotton, copperas, chalk, and flints, all bought at wholesale in Boston, together with a pile of gimcracks from Shaker Village. Today "he" is proprietor again of "his" old store, while the present shopkeeper takes a holiday.

Drove Their Own Gig

"Levi" and "Peletiah Gilbert," two somewhat eccentric brothers, are not in the coach. They are seen pushing up in their own gig, drenched to the skin. "Like to rest my feet on a good dashboard," says "Levi," who hand-hewed all the timber used in building their West Brookfield homestead in 1794. Together the brothers made all their nails, round wooden pegs and did all their decorating. In the kitchen is an old stone sink hewn out of solid granite.

"Edward Phillips" of Taunton, who built the oldest house in town, is staying at the Tavern all week with "Thomas Crafts" and "John" and "Salmon White," who built the little red schoolhouse removed from Whately, Mass. All the brick used in building the old schoolhouse was manufactured in Whately at the Crafts Pottery and brickyard.

In order that these "old-timers" of bygone New England days will not feel strange at a modern day fair where the emphasis has shifted from the actual selling of wares to largely one of exhibiting them, and entertaining the visitors, there will be many special programs planned for "them" during the present week of festivities.

Every afternoon exhibitions of old-fashioned dancing will be given in the Village Barn and then, just to let old-timers know that their wives' and mothers' patchwork quilt art has not gone into discard, there is the exhibit of hundreds of designs to look over. That alone will keep them busy many hours.

Another exhibit planned to interest everyone is the pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor with its colorful umbrella and table outside, where Monitors for free distribution are to be had. Inside is a complete set of Mrs. Eddy's writings and other authorized publications. A large front room has been furnished with attractive rugs and furniture designed to make reading room patrons comfortable.

Guests of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and exposition officials today include all the chief executives of the New England states and the lieutenant-governors of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

New England's Eastern States Exhibition is on!

Three Kittens Rescued By Coast Guard Cat

Whir-r-r-r!

A 60-mile gale howled around the coast guard station at Race Point on the tip of Cape Cod last night. The wild fury of the storm, however, did not prevent the upholding of the proudest traditions of the coast guard. A triple rescue was effected without a mishap.

Winnie, the surfmen's pet cat, had three kittens in an old abandoned shack 100 yards from the station. At the height of the storm, without aid, she removed them, one a time, to the security behind the station stove.

Winnie fought her way up the exposed beach three times. Three times she returned, winded but triumphant, with a live burden. When interviewed, she was unable to reply. If she had been able to, she undoubtedly would have modestly murmured something like, "Oh, no, not bravery, merely good training."

Wheat Pact Meeting Draws Delegates of 15 Nations

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Fifteen countries were represented today at the first meeting of the Wheat Advisory Committee, of which Mr. Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was appointed chairman.

The committee was established to take over the application of the recently-signed world wheat agreement. This agreement bound producers to restrict output and consumers to stimulate the use of wheat.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday; moderate north or northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday and in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing westerly winds becoming variable Tuesday afternoon, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	84	Miami, Fla.	84	88
Bismarck	66	86	Minneapolis	68	78
Boston	66	64	Montreal	58	66
Buffalo	62	72	Nantucket	66	68
Calgary	44	74	New Orleans	78	98
Charleston	70	90	New York	64	78
Chicago	58	84	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Cincinnati	62	68	North Platte	62	88
Denver	66	88	Philadelphia	66	84
Dodge City	70	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	100
Eastport, Me.	62	62	Pittsburgh	62	80
Hatteras	80	84	Portland, Me.	64	64
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Raleigh	74	92
7 p.m. Sept. 17	..	74	St. Louis	72	94
Helena, Mont.	66	84	Salt Lake City	72	90
Huron, S. D.	64	86	San Francisco	60	64
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	80
Kansas City	74	90	Seattle	52	62
Key West	64	88	Tampa	76	94
Los Angeles	56	72	Washington	70	86
Memphis	76	92	Williston, N.D.	60	84

A—9 a. m. Sept. 18.
B—Maximum Sept. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:49 p. m., Tuesday 11:37 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:10 p. m.

Saloon Reforms Hit Liquor Dispensers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—If and when the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed, the saloon dispensation of liquor will have to undergo radical reforms "that will come hard to the distilled liquor business which has always been anything but strong for honesty in marketing its wares." This is the opinion of Mr. Charles D. Howard, head of the division of sanitation and chemistry for New Hampshire.

"In the present scramble to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment," he declared, "there is not a little popular misconception and a delusion that prior to 1920 the liquor sold was all that it should be. Yet even then it wasn't much better than that sold under prohibition which has been very bad, even poisonous. That with repeal it will once more become honest and simon-pure, is amusing."

When Air Mail Letters Fail to Arrive News Editors Wear Out Shoes Pacing

Speeding planes, carrying air mail letters, have been beaten to the finish line by mere puffing railroad trains—all for the want of a little blue stamp.

Lack of this stamp, picturing a bicycle rider and marked "Special Delivery," recently caused an important story to miss reaching a Boston newspaper's "news mill" on time.

The news editor paced the floor, waiting for the story from Grand Rapids, Mich., due "in type" at 9:45 a. m.

Copy editors chewed their pencils. As the clock ticked off 9:40, a substitute story was fed into the "mill," and the edition was rushed pressward.

At 10:30 a. m. the long-delayed story strolled into the office and sat jauntily on the news editor's desk. The face of his envelope suit was covered with air mail stamps.

To a harsh "Where have you been?" he saucily replied, "Ask the post office department. I'm no information bureau." With this he was tossed to a copy editor for examination and a dressy "head."

The news editor in the meantime, backtracked over the story's trail. Post office "detectives" were employed. The situation soon was an open book.

The letter left Grand Rapids at 11:30 a. m., Sept. 1. A fast plane sped it to Boston at a 100-mile an hour clip. At 1:42 a. m., Sept. 2, the air-mail letter stole into Boston. Then it entered a three-day sleep in the post office. And there are plenty of reasons.

No regular mail delivery was made that Saturday afternoon. No mail is delivered on Sunday except "Special Delivery" letters. The same story on Monday, which being Labor Day was a holiday. Not until Tuesday morning did the story "wake up" and get to its destination.

"Now," said the long-jailed story, "if I had been decorated with a special delivery stamp, I would have been delivered immediately, no matter when I arrived. Even air mail letters remain in the post office when no regular deliveries are scheduled."

"After this," the News Editor proclaimed, "correspondents will use special delivery even if it does cost an extra dime."

Events

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:15 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8.

Meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Hotel Bradford, 6. Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre, speaker.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:15 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:20 p. m.

Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Modern French Paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; American Furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; Engraved portraits of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century prints; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 and at other hours by appointment; Sundays, 1 to 4; admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Spanish art of the twelfth - fifteenth centuries. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art.

Boston City Club—Prize winning prints in the thirteenth annual international competition sponsored by American Photography. Through Sept. 25.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; Cloisonne. Through Sept. 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Scherwee Studio—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Prints in various media by Hawaiian artists. Through month of September.

Copley Society—Paintings by B. Hunter Watt. Through Sept. 22.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Batik wall hangings, by Laura Ward Fuller. Through Sept. 30.

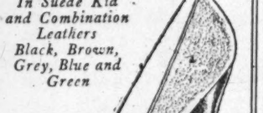
Guild of Boston Artists—Fall members' exhibition.

Architects' Shop—Crayon drawings, by Hubert D. Ripley. Through Sept. 29.

Fenway Studios, 30 Ipswich Street—Exhibition of paintings by Ella B. Smith, Sept. 18-23.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of water colors by Katherine Wilkins, Sandwich glass medallions by Charles Connick, and Procter & Gamble soap sculpture.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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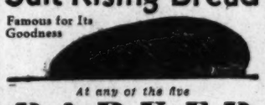

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We take this opportunity to thank the many readers of the Monitor for their patronage and we hope that during the coming winter we may have the privilege of serving an even greater number of the readers of this publication.

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City Parks to Hold Important Part In 'New Leisure'

Chicago System Visited by Conference to Study Latest Projects

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—With the workingman's idle hours expanding into idle half days and days, public parks and recreation centers face greater opportunities for usefulness than ever before, it is agreed by park officials gathering here for their annual meeting this week.

Giving more service for the same, or in some cases, less money, being the problem with which they are faced, the park executives see in the New Deal a challenge calling for fresh ideas and new efforts.

Their plan of attack is to turn the annual meeting of the American Institute of Park Executives and the American Park Society into a kind of laboratory, using as a basis of discussion the far-flung, and in many respects unique, park systems of Chicago and its environs. Chicago's answer to many of their problems, they believe, will prove of especial value under present circumstances and no feature of Chicago park and recreation development will be overlooked.

County Forest Service

Two of the newer trends in park planning are to be seen in successful application in the Chicago area, it is pointed out. One is the county forest preserve, the kind of project which can be developed some distance outside the city where nature can be preserved in something of its native state, and outdoor sports pursued in a real outdoor atmosphere. This trend has been influenced by the national parks plan and is to become more pronounced as workers look about for ways to use their new days or half days of leisure, it is thought.

"People are no longer going to be satisfied to go out into a small city park and play a game of baseball," Mr. Frank Shearer, superintendent of parks, Los Angeles, said. "They will want to expand into more space. Hence, while our opportunities for service are greater, our responsibility for development of new facilities is also greater."

The answer, it was declared by Mr. V. K. Drown, Chicago park official and assistant editor of Parks and Recreation, official publication of the institute, appeared to lie in better park organization, better administration and new ways of economy.

To Use Jobless Men

Use of unemployed men on relief rolls for park work, suggested, while the possibility of borrowing federal funds for park improvement and extension may also be considered by the park officials this week.

Los Angeles, by going into the mountains with its community camps, Tulsa, Okla., with its Mohawk Park outside the city, where natural beauties have been preserved, New York with its Bear Mountain Reservation and Interstate Park developments, are examples of the new trend toward "country" parks which were pointed out.

To turn toward the other trend there are the small community or neighborhood recreation centers such as Chicago has pioneered with in its South Side centers with their field house activities, on which Mr. Brown will talk during the convention.

Here, both young folks and adults are led into the pursuit of new hobbies, activities which can be carried on after dark perhaps or when there is not enough time to get out into the open, so that the two plans complement each other. Groups of small boys who have been engaged in making model motorboats, women who have been quilting, and men who have become interested in the making of amateur telescopes for astronomical study, are pointed to as examples of what is being done in the Chicago parks.

"My own conviction is that in this new social revolution we are going through we will see a development of hobbies such as the world never dreamed of," Mr. Brown said, "so we must prepare ourselves for it."

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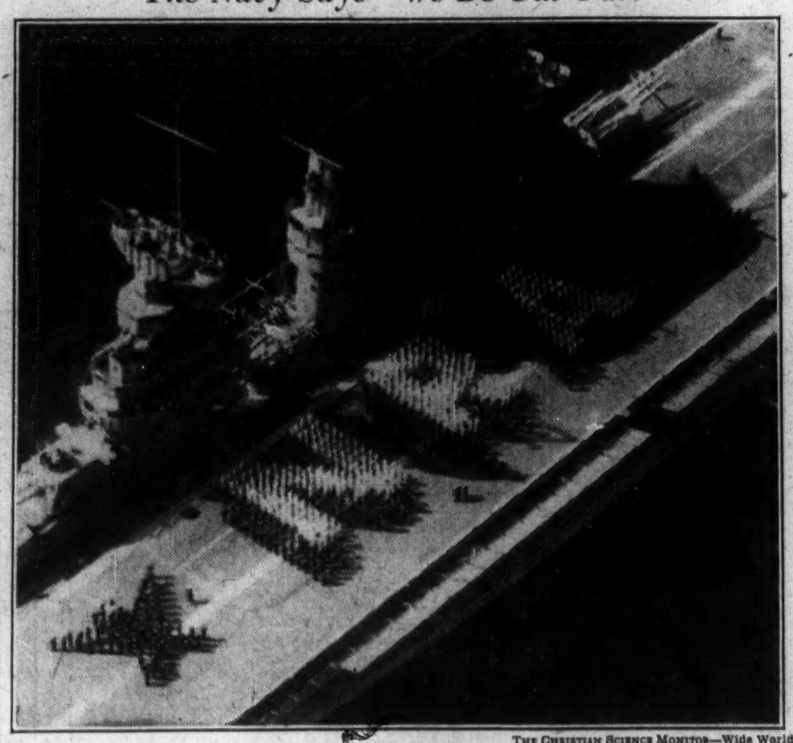

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
Crew of Airplane Carrier Saratoga Aids Recovery

Storm's Marks Left On Atlantic Seaboard

Torn bridges, damaged railroads, flooded towns and wrecked piers mar the landscape of the Atlantic seaboard today.

North Carolina, with more than $2,000,000 damage and 10 fatalities, bore the brunt of the storm, which swept up the coast as far as Maine. In the storm's rush northward, Pennsylvania recorded two fatalities, but New Jersey and New York escaped with no serious damage.

Massachusetts got a severe wetting. Since the sun's exit last Thursday Boston recorded 7.86 inches of rainfall. Several sections of railway and roads were washed out. Nantucket steamer service was suspended. The Berkshire district was hardest hit although traffic was restored to normal through temporary repairs.

In the meantime Mexico was searching for further victims of Friday's hurricane. At Tampico and San Luis Potosi 45 persons are believed killed, 150 injured and 6000 homeless.

Ship Arrives Safely

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Ward liner Morro Castle arrived today after a victorious battle with the north Atlantic hurricane minus its wireless antennae and with a battered passenger list and an emergency orchestra. Gwendolyn Taylor, returning to her home in Philadelphia, played the piano and sang for hours to the passengers. Liners arriving in port plying the north Atlantic route to Europe also reported severe conditions off Nantucket yesterday.

Boston Jews Vote Refusal To Buy German Goods

Representatives of 55 Jewish organizations in Greater Boston voted to refuse to buy German-made goods at an emergency conference of the Pioneer Women of Palestine Committee yesterday at the Hotel Statler. The boycott is a protest against the Hitler régime and will be effective immediately.

To aid in moving German refugees, the committee voted to raise $25,000, the campaign for which will start on Oct. 1. Every Jewish home in Greater Boston will be visited by solicitors in the drive. Mrs. Goldie Myerson, representative of the Pioneer Women of Palestine, told of the work being accomplished. She has just returned from Palestine.

Graf Leaves for Brazil

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin departed Saturday on a journey across the south Atlantic for Rio de Janeiro. The Zeppelin carried 11 passengers and 300 pounds of mail.

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Women Are Ready To Open Campaign For 'Human Needs'

(Continued from Page 1)

the aged, and for the transient will tell of the needs which must be met in these services if they are to fulfill their duties in the reconstruction period, since these agencies must carry the 6 per cent of the general relief load which government funds do not reach and in addition meet their own responsibilities for welfare.

Increased leisure caused the addition of 2000 directed recreation areas in 1932 above the figure for five years ago, with such economies that the bill for 1932 was $4,000,000 less than 1927. Volunteer labor and 9280 volunteer leaders helped to reduce the bill. The 1933 needs and those for future years will be even greater.

The character building agencies such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Boys' Clubs have made drastic economies to keep their buildings open. Clubs and classes have been opened to those without money to pay. Opportunities for rest, games, and the refurbishing of clothing, vocational guidance, and friendly counsel have been offered.

Thought Everybody Knew

As one man said to a social agency representative, "Haven't you heard that I lost my job? Haven't you heard of all these other things that happened to me? Why, I thought everybody knew."

In order to see that somebody "knows" and helps, the agencies have kept their doors open in spite of great difficulties. Day camps have been started at 5-cent rates. The aid of mothers as cooks has helped to keep the weekly camps going. And somehow the agencies have pulled through.

These are the citizenry building groups whose aid is needed to offset crime, substituting play for street corner lounging and wholesome recreation for trouble-breeding activities.

Not to give relief, but to get families off relief, is the aim of the agencies and they are concerned with building morale for rehabilitation now just as they have been imparting courage and the will to make the best of things during unemployment.

The Travel Aid agencies' report that their work has been steadily increased. Whereas a few years ago a worker could meet many of those needing help in the railroad station, today the freight trains, the buses, trucks, even the pedestrian paths along the highway are bringing people who need help.

The settlements report the need for such training as music to provide an outlet for leisure hours if boys and girls are to be kept off the streets. The children's institutions state that they can no longer get jobs for their over-16-year-old charges, so that they must keep them and somehow make room for the younger children who must be admitted. In New York City a children's crusade is to follow the mobilization to raise funds for children's institutions.

Going Out Everywhere

The "lady bountiful" attitude is going out everywhere, the agencies report, and they point to such groups as the Junior League, which is in the mobilization, and whose members are taking study courses in order that they may substitute as volunteers on over-burdened staffs of institutions and help in community work.

Facts, facts, facts are what the agencies want to meet the need. Cincinnati put on just such a campaign last spring and before it was over 5000 women were at work, with a subsequent rise in contributions to agencies. This same plan will now be tried in nearly 400 cities, each of the original groups of women recruits being pledged to bring in five more workers, and each of these five more. The women will tell the situation and if they are asked a question which they cannot answer they will go to headquarters and get the information.

Everywhere that there is federated social work it is expected that a committee will be set up, these local committees working under the general committee headed by Mr. Baker, and the woman's committee of 55 national organization chiefs and state leaders under Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Among the organizations participating are American Country Life Association, American Public Welfare Association, Boys' Clubs of America, Boy Scouts of America, Bureau of Jewish Social Research, Camp Fire Girls Inc., Child Welfare League of America, Family Welfare Association of America, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Girl Scouts, Jewish Welfare Board, National Association of Travelers Aid Societies, National Board Y. W. C. A., National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Child Labor Committee, National Conference of Catholic Charities, National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, National Council Y. M. C. A., National Probation Association, National Recreation Association, National Social Work Council, National Urban League, Salvation Army, and Welfare Department of the Association of Junior Leagues of America.

New England Hotels Seek Autumn Vacationists

As result of a growing movement to encourage vacations in New England's beautiful autumn weather, 41 hotels in various sections have reported that they will extend their season until the first of October or later.

Twenty hotels, representing the principal resort areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts will be open during the early part of October.

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Both Los Angeles And San Francisco Welcome Sailors

Like Navy's Jaunty Tars and Also the Money They Spend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Jolly Jack Tar is very much in demand on the Pacific coast. In fact, he is so popular that two California cities are working up a nice private rivalry in bidding for his presence—and his business.

Estimates supplied by the San Pedro—port of Los Angeles—Chamber of Commerce show that an average monthly expenditure of $800,000 for materials and supplies is made by the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets now stationed there. Of even more importance is the $2,000,000 pay roll distributed monthly to 40,000 officers and men.

In from weeks at sea, navy men are known as good spenders. They push back their jaunty white caps after leaving the shore boats, and proceed in search of diversion. Seeing him coming, a host of businesses hang out a sign of welcome.

Considering the trade advantages of having a floating city with 40,000 pay checks in their midst, commercial organizations representing both Los Angeles and San Francisco are organizing campaigns either to retain the naval and military detachments stationed in their respective vicinities, or else secure the location of new establishments.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the city council, and other local groups began to devise plans for keeping the fleet "at home." One of the methods for doing this, they announced, was the construction of added port facilities. Consequently, plans have been laid for a new navy landing in San Pedro and the expenditure of $7,000,000—when and if the Federal Government will furnish funds—for 2¼ miles of breakwater construction as additional protection for the outer harbor.

Just recently both cities were informed that fleet movements must be guided by economy and military expediency.

Yale's 232d Year To Open With Noted Teachers on Faculty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Yale University will open its 232d academic year Sept. 25, with a number of noted teachers added to its faculty.

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll of the University of London, Eng., has been appointed as professor of history of drama, and chairman of the department of drama in the Yale School of Fine Arts. He succeeds Prof. George Pierce Baker. Professor Baker's famous "drama 47" course will be taught by Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, noted dramatic critic.

Prof. Carl Einer Hille, who has taught at the University of Stockholm, Harvard and Princeton, has been named professor of mathematics. Prof. Arnold Whiteridge, a grandson of Matthew Arnold and formerly associate professor of English at Columbia, will be master of Calhoun College and will teach in the department of history, the arts and letters.

Among the visiting professors during the coming year will be: Dr. Arnold Wolfers, professor of political science at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin and Prof. Philip J. Noel Baker of London, Eng., secretary to Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of disarmament conference. Dr. Wolfers will lecture on international relations, while Professor Baker will give a course on the development of League of Nations and the problems of disarmament and security.

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The Children's Page

Fifty-Fifty Adventure

By ANNE M. HALLADAY

[In Five Parts]

AS THE lumbering afternoon bus grumbled to a stop before the pier pointing a gray finger into the blue waters of Gull Lake, three little girls whose eyes sparkled to rival the sunflash on its wavetips spilled themselves and their luggage upon the yellow sand of the shore.

"Oh! Isn't it glorious?" Their high voices sounded a chorus of praise.

Then, as Emeline Davis, the tallest of the three, turned back toward the bus, the other two waited politely while a large Negro woman squeezed through the narrow door of the lake carryall.

"Here we is!" called Aunt Chloe, swinging a ponderous blue-ginghamed figure to the ground. Aunt Chloe was every bit as excited as her charges. She turned about to pant an exclamation of her own at the blue water rimmed with the golden reflection of turning autumn leaves along its borders.

"Ef it don' smell jus' like Injun summer, Miss Emmy!"

The big woman sniffed the cool wind delightedly.

Emeline Davis sniffed it herself, exulting in the breeze that whipped at her skirts and slapped her brown hair against rosy cheeks.

For, at last, Emeline was realizing her fondest dream. At last, she, with her two best beloved chums, Ruth and Sue Blackmer, was to have an adventure all her own. Time after time Emeline had helped mother and Aunt Chloe pack bags and boxes of supplies for her brother Bill's parties at the lake. And what parties they had always proved to be!

"That's just it," Emeline had remarked as she listened to reports of exploration, fishing adventures, escapades told in excited gasps upon the return of the boy campers. "Boys can go off alone and have real fun without a lot of mothers or aunts to say, 'You mustn't do that! Oh, you can't go there!'"

"But girls wouldn't have any adventures anyway," Bill's voice was always superior, "Besides they don't know how to get out of scrapes if they get into them."

The effect of this speech upon Emeline usually turned affairs into an out-and-out brother and sister discussion that had to be warded of with the promise, "Well, Emeline, some day when you are older."

"Some Day" Arrives

And now the some day was really here. For, when talk of cleaning and closing the cottage for the winter had been brought up several weeks before at the supper table, Emeline had snatched the opportunity to remind her family that she had been growing older for 12 patient years.

"Why can't we girls go with Aunt Chloe? We could help her and have some fun beside," for somehow Emeline never thought of Aunt Chloe as a grown-up.

Something in the eager flash of her small daughter's brown eyes across the table, the earnest quiver of her chin, had brought Daddy to her support.

"I thin' it would be perfectly all right, mother," Daddy Davis had spoken slowly. "There aren't many people at the lake this late in the season but perhaps that's an advantage. I'll talk to Captain Brown out there and he'll keep an eye on them, and surely Aunt Chloe—"

The rest of Daddy's words had been choked back by Emeline's violent squeeze and the resounding smack that had followed it.

So—it had been decided as quickly and as easily as that. A whirlwind of a little girl had dashed for the door to shake the house with its slam behind her. A rush across the garden to make the low privet hedge at one leap and Emeline had somehow reached the top step of the house next door.

"Sue! Ruth!" she gasped at the two astonished little girls who answered the ring of the doorbell. "We're going to the lake and there'll be no boys!" Emeline had waited to watch the effect of her triumph on the Blackmer twins.

For, the two little girls who now stood on the pier beside Emeline surrounded by bags and boxes and "what all" were twins and as Aunt Chloe always described them "like as an egg and an egg."

But to Emeline they were very different. She put her arm around the quieter one now and pointed far up the lake.

"See, Sue, that's the island where our cottage is—that tiny white speck is the boathouse."

Sue pushed back yellow wind-blown curls and turned to show her sister.

But the livelier twin had already heard and was now holding aloft a much-puzzled gray kitten that squirmed and looked about with round green eyes full of misgiving.

"See, Snubbins," Ruth Blackmer's own eyes sparkled as the rest laughed at her, "that's where you're going to run around and have lots of fun. But remember you're not to chase chipmunks," and after receiving a gentle shake, Snubbins was again snuggled back into a warm spot under her sweater.

"Well, if we're ever goin' to get there it's time we finds Capt'n Brown an' his boat. He tole your Mammy he'd be here fo' shore."

Emeline put down the bag she had picked up. "I'll run down to the boathouse—"

But Emeline did not even have to finish her sentence.

Just then the slam of a door in one of the larger shelters that clustered in a circle of the cove revealed a small man coming toward them. His face was as brown and as wrinkled as the faded launchman's uniform that covered his back.

"Be right over," his high voice crackled at them, and a few minutes later the tidy little Brownie launch "putted" up to slide along the pier.

"Well, well, if it isn't Aunt Chloe, and—is this Miss Emeline—my, my how a month or so changes 'em! Yeah, the boat's all greased and ready. I had Mr. Davis's card," he went on to answer the question he saw in Aunt Chloe's eyes before she found breath to ask it. "Closing the cottage, I suppose. Been quite a few out. Here, I'll load the baggage."

The little man worked as busily as he talked.

"You may as well listen and save your breath," Emeline whispered to the twins as they followed in the trail of his words. "There won't be a crack to even gasp in, let alone say anything."

And so they did listen, as one by one the bags were placed in neat rows along the leather cushions that lined the side of the boat, the boxes on the other.

"Balance, a little of each," the little Captain puffed as he shoved things into place. "Fifty-fifty, that's what a boat needs to make it run smooth."

And smoothly the little Brownie did run, cutting through wind and wave with an even "put, put, put," the wheel turning easily under Captain Brown's skillful fingers.

Their pilot only stopped talking twice to lean forward and look at the sky.

"Fine day, but a weather breeder. Storm before night, I told my wife at breakfast, storm before night. Got lots of dry firewood, Aunt Chloe?

Aunt Chloe could only nod, for Captain Brown never waited for an answer, and the three little girls had all they could do to keep their faces straight as Aunt Chloe kept opening and shutting her mouth to break the flood of the little man's words.

It was as though he had stored all the fall happenings within himself and wished to spill them out before he forgot them. How the White farm had new tanants, nice people; what cottages were still open; no, there was nobody at all on the island. (Emeline inwardly gloated at this. Their trip was going to be a real adventure all right.)

And, then, even before they reached the island, it seemed as though the weather were determined to carry out Captain Brown's prophecy. There came a cloudiness that only fall days and the 12-mile sweep of Gull Lake could so suddenly contrive. The water that so short a time before had been a dapple of sparkling reflections now darkened and chopped against the sides of the launch with sharp little splashes of spray. Before the boat had reached the Davis pier, the sudden winds had whipped the waves to foamy whitecaps that pounded against the shore rocks to lick the sands with wide-spreading tongues.

"Weather breeder, that's what I told my wife," Captain Brown was still shouting above the waves as he piled the cargo of supplies upon the dock, and bustled about to carry the heavier things up the steep stairs that led to a cottage clinging like a white nest to the cliff above them.

Emeline knew that he was in a hurry to turn the launch about and nose it toward its own cove landing before the waves grew any larger. So she followed him down the slope to call:

"Never mind those little things. I'll take them up, and say, Captain Brown," the little girl looked quickly back toward the cottage, "don't come back until Wednesday. We want to be regular Robinson Crusoes!"

Captain Brown's nod as he fussed with the engine gave her an assurance of complete success. This was Monday and that meant two whole days of adventure on the island.

She ran briskly up the steps. As she turned to wave a farewell to the launchman, however, she was surprised to see that he was still at the pier and, she giggled to herself, still talking.

When, a few minutes later, Aunt Chloe gave her the key to the boathouse, saying, "Fetch the kerosene for the lamps, will you, honey?" Emeline descended the steps to learn that Captain Brown had not been talking to himself. For, as she fumbled with the key, she heard above the rising wind, the squeak of oarlocks and felt a heavy bang against the inside wall of the boathouse. Someone was there!

By the time the door was unlocked and pushed aside, Emeline felt that her desire for adventure was being answered with startling rapidity.

The boathouse was empty! Their only connection with the mainland and the supplies they had expected to buy from the Yorkville store was gone!

[To be continued next Monday]

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Don't Come Back Until Wednesday. We Want To Be Regular Robinson Crusoes."

Jim, the Biting Horse

MR. DRAGITT was a furniture remover. He was a very good workman, and everyone who employed him and his assistants said how carefully their furniture was handled. More and more people sent for Mr. Dragitt when they had to get out of one house and into another, which meant that he kept on having to enlarge his staff, and buy new vans and fresh horses.

He bought his horses from a man in the country who sold only big, strong ones.

"I want a pair of your very best," Mr. Dragitt said, one day, as he opened the stable gates. "Trot 'em out!"

The horse dealer pursed up his lips and wrinkled his forehead. "I'm afraid I've only got one to sell just now," he said. "He's very strong. Could you manage with one, do you think?"

Mr. Dragitt shook his head. "My vans are heavy," he said. "One horse couldn't pull them."

He looked into the field where two fine horses were grazing. "What about those?" he asked.

"I could sell the one on the right," said the man, "but the one on the left is a biter."

"Oh!" said Mr. Dragitt.

He leant on the gate leading into the field and looked for a long time at the biting horse.

"Seems quiet enough from here," he said, at length. "It's a fine beast, too. I'll buy it and use a muzzle."

So it came about that the gentle horse and the biting horse arrived at Mr. Dragitt's stables and were harnessed together to pull his new van.

Now one day Mr. Dragitt had a specially big load of furniture to take a long distance, and arranged for three horses to be used. The gentle horse was put in the front, and the biting horse, and a gray one, called Prince, were put side by side just behind it.

A Puzzle for Prince

When Prince saw the muzzle on the biter's nose and mouth he looked at it curiously, and then asked what it was.

"A muzzle," said the biter, whose real name was Jim.

"What for?" asked Prince.

"To keep me from biting," said Jim.

"Biting what?" asked Prince.

"I don't know," said Jim. And then added, "People, I suppose."

Prince didn't say any more after that. The thought of a horse biting people seemed dreadful, and he kept his eyes away from Jim as they traveled side by side along the dusty road.

In the middle of the day they halted. The horses were unharnessed and turned into a lane of nice fresh grass, while the men lay on a bank with their hats over their eyes. Jim's muzzle was taken off to allow him to graze, and he blew happily through his soft nostrils to show how free he was. He thought he smelt water somewhere, and went off alone to where a pond lay in the shelter of a group of trees. He was just putting his mouth down to drink when he heard a cry close at hand, and there, among the willows, he saw a little boy, struggling in the water.

Jim's Opportunity

Jim seemed by instinct to know what to do. The child was out of its depth, but Jim's legs were long, and with a few big splashes he reached him just as the boy was going under, and catching his coat in his big, strong teeth, pulled him to the bank.

A man, who happened to be the little boy's father, came running from a cottage near by, and picking him up took him home. Then he came back to Jim. He looked at him curiously, this way and that, and then he put his hand out to stroke him.

"You don't remember me, but I remember you," he said.

At that moment the driver of the van, who was reharnessing Prince in the shafts, glanced up the lane.

"Look out how you touch that horse," he shouted, "he bites!"

"Bites!" laughed the man, rubbing his hand up and down Jim's nose, "why, I knew him as a colt. Did you see the way he pulled my little lad out of the pond just now? That's the only kind of biting this horse understands."

The driver looked at the foreman and the foreman looked at the driver.

"I believe he's right," said the driver. "Jim's not got a biter's eye," and picking up the muzzle he threw it as far as he could over a hedge.

"That's better," said the man. "There's been a mistake somewhere. He can't talk about himself, but he can show what kind of a chap he is."

He patted Jim's side, and stood in the road until the van was out of sight.

As they clank-clanked over the rough stones Prince looked at Jim.

"What made them say you bit people?" he asked quietly.

"I suppose they mixed me up with another horse," said Jim. He was feeling very free and happy, and shook his beautiful mane in the sunshine as he tugged at the traces.

And before a week had passed no one remembered he had ever been called a biting horse.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Mail Bag

Findlay, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have been wanting to write a letter to the Monitor as I enjoy seeing letters from other little dogs.

One of my favorite games is running with a stick and letting it fall on my master's feet. When he tries to get it, I run with it as fast as I can run. I also have a tin can to play with I take it in my mouth and run up the steps to the door and let it fall and roll down the steps to see how far it will roll and how much noise I can make. My mistress tells me I am too noisy and I have to quiet down.

Our neighbors' cat Tony and I peek through under the hedge fence at one another. Sometimes I bark at him to make him jump and ruffle up his tail. I am a Boston bull, with a black coat, white vest and collar, one white foot, and a little stubby tail like Snubs.

Best wishes to all and our good friend the Editor. Snubby.

Visalia, California

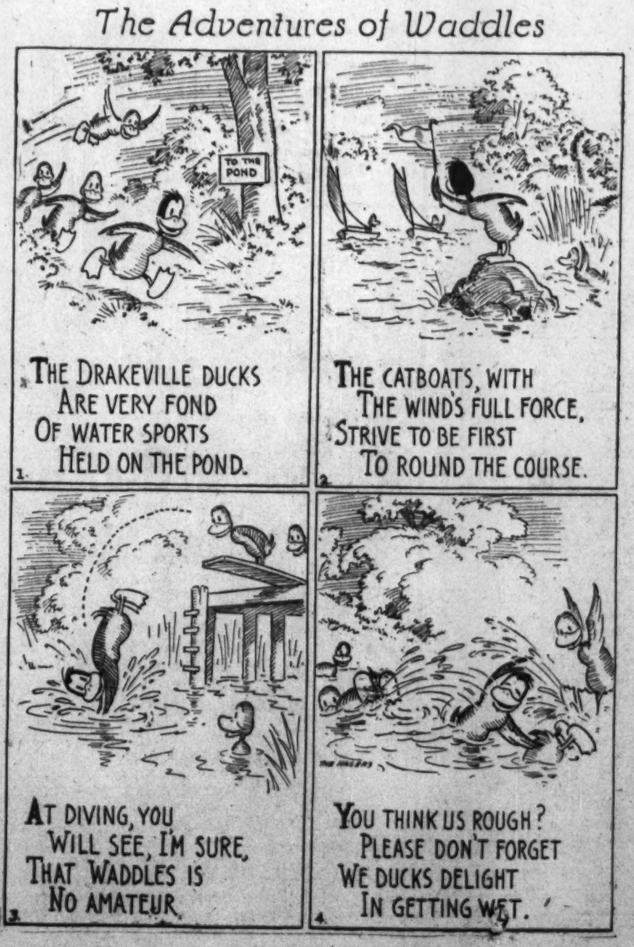
Dear Editor:

I always like to read the letters in the Mail Bag. We live in Visalia and it is a very pretty city. We are close to the High Sierra Mountains. It is 52 miles to Sequoia National Park which is the largest grove of redwoods in the world. One tree named General Sherman is 37 feet through at the base and 280 feet high. It is the largest living tree.

I am 9 years old and I have a twin brother named Vernon. He has a dog named Snubs. We go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We have studied Holland and Japan in school and I should like to correspond with any girl from these countries. Vivian H.

[How many dogs named after Snubs are there, do you think, Vivian? Wouldn't it be interesting to see a picture of them all!—Ed.]

The Adventures of Waddles


TO THE POND
1. THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS ARE VERY FOND OF WATER SPORTS HELD ON THE POND.
2. THE CATBOATS, WITH THE WIND'S FULL FORCE, STRIVE TO BE FIRST TO ROUND THE COURSE.
3. AT DIVING, YOU WILL SEE, I'M SURE, THAT WADDLES IS NO AMATEUR.
4. YOU THINK US ROUGH? PLEASE DON'T FORGET WE DUCKS DELIGHT IN GETTING WET.

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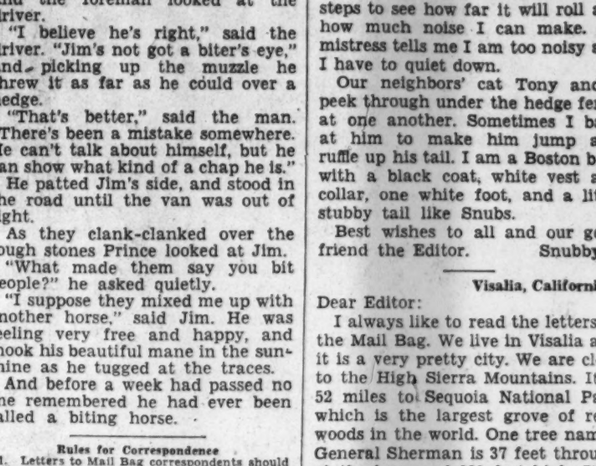

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The Home Forum

A Modern Romance Written on Papyrus

IT WAS a display of water-color views, offered for sale as souvenirs on the hotel piazza, that changed my last visit to ancient Syracuse from a pilgrimage to study Greek architecture into a veritable adventure of discovery. The paintings themselves were of interest, but my curiosity was aroused by the material on which the painting was done. To the amazement of the pretty little Sicilian girl in charge of the desk, I held one of the pictures up to the light, to study the unusual nature of the card; and, perhaps with more excitement in my voice than I realized, I asked:

"Isn't that papyrus?"

She shook her head as she answered: "No, *signor*; it was painted by Professor Grazia."

"Not the painting," I exclaimed, pointing to the material, "the paper —*la carta*. It is papyrus, isn't it?"

Then her face lighted with understanding. "*Si, signor*. The *papiro* grows here in Siracusa—in the Cyane brook. The Professor Grazia makes *la carta* himself, and then paints the picture on it."

That was enough—my adventure had begun! The papyrus plant, I knew, had been extinct in Egypt for centuries. Yet now I had stumbled upon the only spot in the world where it still grew wild; and—better still—had discovered the existence of an artist whose soul appreciated the importance of perpetuating this most ancient form of paper making, which preceded even the use of parchment as material on which to record the early gems of thought. I must see this papyrus actually growing; I must put myself in touch with this Professor Grazia, in whom, because of his constructive interest in the past, I knew I should find a congenial spirit.

"*Il signore* wishes perhaps a guide?" the concierge inquires.

"Yes; one who can take me to the Cyane brook."

The concierge seems almost shocked. "The Cyane brook?" he echoes incredulously. "*Il signore* means perhaps the Ear of Dionysius, the ancient *Teatro*—"

"Later," I interrupt, "but first I wish to see the papyrus growing in the Cyane brook."

The concierge sighs at the idiosyncrasies of Americans, and shrugs his shoulders resignedly.

"But yes—Luigi here will take you to the Cyane brook. But the *papiro* —it is only a weed that grows wild, while the Ear of Dionysius—"

* * *

Luigi shares the dismay of the concierge, but in his case the mortification is mitigated by my assurances of "later," which give promise of requiring his extended service. So he guides me to the beautiful little harbor, where we acquire a rowboat and two sturdy Sicilian oarsmen, whose classic Greek features bear out the story of their Greek descent. Their lusty strokes take us gliding along the Bay until at length Luigi points out in the distance the wide mouth of the River Anapo, breaking the long line of shore. At that moment I am conscious of a change in the color of the water. This pale-green current, Luigi tells me, is fresh, and refuses to assimilate the salt of the Bay until some distance from its source. Then we enter the wide, clean mouth of the river, the boatmen pulling valiantly against the current.

Scarcely have we passed well inside when we glide beneath a bri e. Then the little rowboat passes an open plain on the left, where, well back from the bank, can be seen two broken pillars—the sole remnants of the once glorious Temple of Zeus Olympius. This was the temple, built early in the sixth century, that contained as its chief treasure the statue of Zeus which King Gelon made famous by covering with a robe of solid gold, made out of the tribute exacted from the Carthaginians after the defeat at Hymera. Dionysius, a hundred years later, removed the golden robe and converted it to his own use, explaining to his critics, with a sense of humor possibly not fully appreciated, that the robe was too cold in winter and too heavy in summer!

* * *

Then we come to the Cyane brook, where the boatmen drop their oars and propel us by means of poles or by pulling on the stout grass growing on the edge of the bank. The narrow stream meanders through fields made brilliant by the masses of color supplied by the flowers. My quiet admiration of the beauty of the scene, made more effective by the great weeping willow trees which lean so far over the water that their leaves trail on the surface, is interrupted by a touch of the guide's hand upon my arm.

"Look, *signor*," he exclaimed, pointing ahead—"the *papiro*."

Following the direction of Luigi's finger, I see ahead what seems a miniature forest of the most exquisite foliage. On both sides of the banks, thickly in some places and in magnificent clumps in others, are the superb papyrus plants, growing from ten to twenty feet high, seemingly made so top-heavy by the weight of their feather-duster plumes that one expects momentarily to see them lose their balance and fall into the water below. This was the sort of scene the Egyptians looked upon centuries ago along the banks of the Nile—long, slender reeds springing up from the dank earth, barren of leaves, with their gorgeous plumes nodding in the light stirring breeze. Then, as we move slowly forward, my attention is drawn to the cold, clear blue of the water in this circular pool from which the brook itself springs. So transparent is it that I can see the lovely aquatic plants growing on the bottom, perhaps thirty feet below, across which the timid mullet flash in protest of my intrusion. This is the Pool of Cyane, the mythical story of which is as beautiful as the pool itself. The Sicilians love to repeat the tradition, which they steadfastly believe.

When Pluto, so Luigi relates it, snatched Proserpina from the shore of Lake Pergusa, one of her faithful nymphs, the beautiful Cyane, followed, weeping, after the sable chariot, hoping still to be of service to her beloved mistress. Suddenly, when passing over this lovely valley of Syracuse, Pluto turned, and was annoyed to find himself followed. Pausing for but a single moment, he waved his scepter before the nymph's face, and the faithful creature was dissolved into tears, thus forming the Pool of Cyane. But disintegration only increased the poor girl's grief, so that her tears have continued to flow throughout the centuries. Luigi pointed out where they still bubbled up from the living spring.

Just how the papyrus came to be transplanted from Egypt into Sicily was something Luigi could not tell me, but there are two conflicting traditions: one, that the Arabs brought the plants with them when they invaded Sicily in the ninth century; another that a thousand years or more ago a gallant Pharaoh, being captivated by the rumors he received of Philistis, King Hyeron's beautiful queen, sent the plants to her as a symbolic gift of the loveliest product of Egypt to the loveliest product of Sicily. While the first is probably correct, I much prefer to accept the second!

Luigi relieved my regret at turning back by asking if I would like to have a stalk of the papyrus to take home as a souvenir. Gladly accepting the offer, I was surprised and gratified to have him cut three stalks instead of one. Then, going down the river, we were stopped by another boat containing a government inspector. Glancing at the three stalks lying at my feet, he explained quite amiably that, in order to protect the papyrus, a governmental regulation prescribes that no one may take away more than a single stalk. He politely relieved me of my surplus, and tossed them nonchalantly into the water. Thus was the precious *papiro* protected, and thus was the majesty of the law enforced!

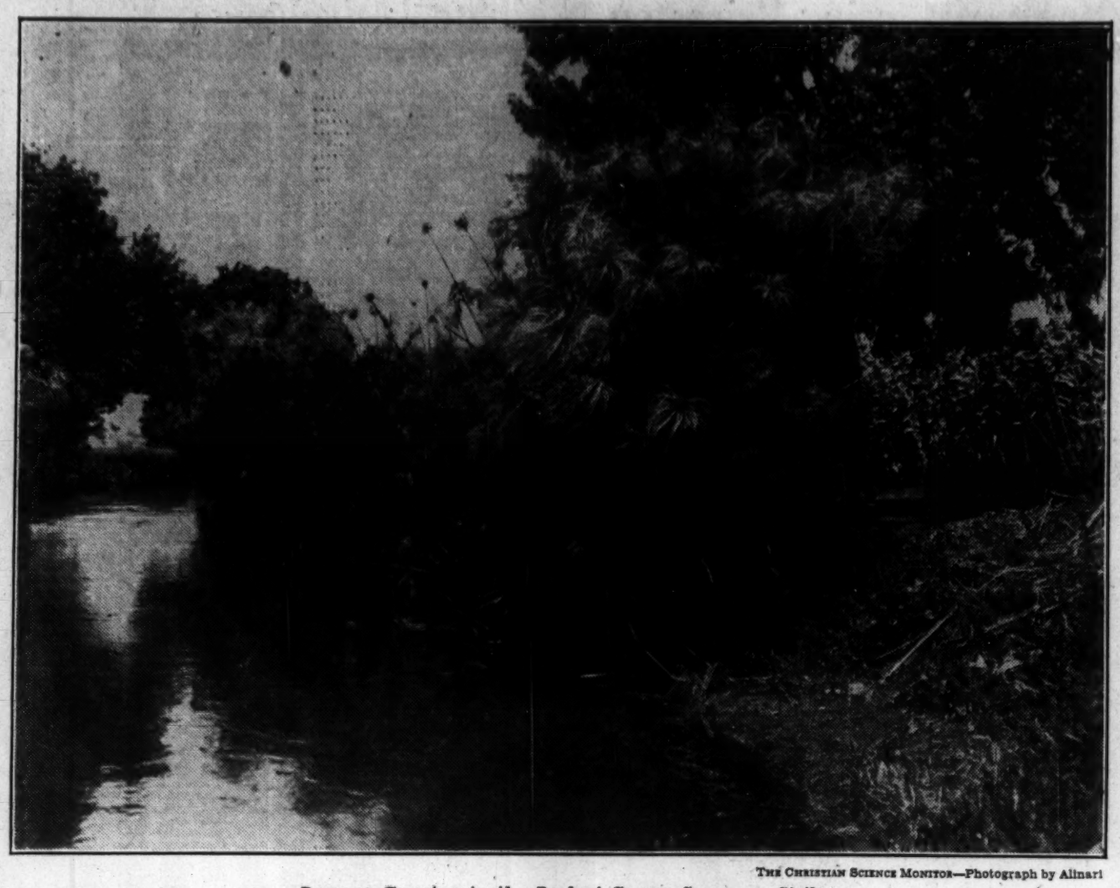
* * *

Quite content with my adventure thus far, and still willing to postpone my visit to the Ear of Dionysius or the ancient Theater, I put myself in touch with the artist-architect, Professor Grazia—a charming gentleman, whose enthusiasm was kindled by finding someone genuinely interested in what he had obviously made a life hobby. So far as I could learn, he was at that time the only person engaged in the ancient art of making paper from papyrus. Unfortunately I could not see the actual work in process; for, because of the nature of the plant, the manufacture has to be done in the months of September, October, and early November, but the Professor carefully explained the interesting process:

First, the tender portion of the papyrus plant is cut into thin strips, the full width of the stalk. These are then laid crosswise, one on top of the other, upon great sheets of blotting paper, which have to be replenished frequently. When thus carefully arranged, with edges closely matched, heavy weights are applied to press the strips together to make a composite sheet. No artificial gum is used, as the stalk itself contains a glutinous substance which effects a firm amalgamation after the moisture has been sufficiently absorbed by the blotting paper. When held to the light, the skill of the paper maker is disclosed by the perfection of the seams and the uniformity in the thickness of the sheet.

Then, and not until then, was I ready to accept Luigi's guidance to renew my acquaintance with the "sights" of Siracusa. And now, when something recalls the ancient city to me, I find my thoughts centering not upon Greek architecture or the tyrant Dionysius, but upon those gorgeous powder-puff plumes, nodding to me in the lovely nymph-haunted Pool of Cyane. When I study an ancient papyrus roll in the British Museum, my mind goes back not to Egypt, as it should, but to that happy experience in Sicily, of which I was a part.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari

Papyrus Growing in the Pool of Cyane, Syracuse, Sicily

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Giant Sunflowers Marched Away

The long path led down to the bay,
And giant sunflowers marched away
Beside the path, going down to see
Something more than the sun could be.

The tall flowers kept their golden eyes,
Heavy with the year and wise,
On the earth and bent to find
The thing more golden than their mind.

It was not the fairy ring,
They stepped over that strange thing,
And went on and halted only
Where the bay spread blue and lonely.

Perhaps it was the heron standing
Shy and tall beside the landing,
Or the wild ducks flying taut
Across the water, that they sought.

Or it may have been the seven
Islands packed as close as heaven
With straight cedars which came to
The granite ledges on the blue.

Whatever it was, the path was fit
To have a poet follow it
And spend a year to find the ten
Words to give it to all men.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.

A Scholar of Bath

From the time that I was fifteen and my brother Harold fourteen we were given five pounds each at the beginning of the Easter holidays and told to go; and if we returned within a fortnight we felt disgraced. We planned our own routes with maps and time-tables, roamed all over Devonshire and Cornwall—down the north coast and back by the south coast—or explored the isle of Purbeck and the New Forest, coming back over Salisbury Plain. Hotels were barred as beyond our means, and we bargained every night for bed and breakfast in farmhouses and laborers' cottages, and were more than once reduced to a fourpenny bed in a common doss-house. As the money ran out we tightened our belts and prolonged our marches, which were sometimes as much as thirty miles in the day. Once, I remember, we fell in with a friendly artist who seemed to know all about boys. We were very hungry and he discovered it, and laughed uproariously when we told him that we made it a practice not to eat till we had done our day's march, and promptly took us to an hotel and sat us down to a big square meal. Then, finding that I had a sketch-book, he gave me a drawing lesson and put five shillings into my pocket. I never knew his name, but I still remember his face, and have thought of him gratefully all my life. . . .

Bath College was founded in succession to Sydney College, and T. W. Dunn came from Clifton to begin what has been generally recognized in the educational world as a great headmastership. What I owe him is more than I can tell. He was, in some ways, the most remarkable man I have ever known, and, for my school years and many years later, by far the strongest influence in my life. . . .

But he was to me and hundreds of others much more than a teacher of Latin and Greek. He was a perpetual mental stimulus, an opener of doors, and an unfailing example of high and disinterested purpose. He gave everything, including his own fortune, to the school, and taught incessantly the lesson of good citizenship and public spirit. Most of all, there was something about him which made meanness and underhandedness wither in his presence . . .

I never return to Bath without thinking it the most beautiful city in England, if not in the British Isles. It is one of the few English cities laid out on a plan by architects of genius; and its streets, squares, parades, crescents, rising one above the other on the steep hillsides, have an extraordinary beauty and charm. To a child brought up in a stone-built city of classical design, all brickwork towns of modern construction seemed odd and foreign. A visit to London was like a visit to Amsterdam or Paris. It seemed natural to live in a "Circus" with all the orders of classic architecture deployed on the front of your house, and large stone acorns rising above the nursery window, and very strange to live like my uncles in brick-built houses in London. Only in after years did it dawn on me what a rare, intricate and original thing that same Circus is, or how beautifully it is joined up with the splendid Crescent that lies beyond, and the Square that lies below.—J. A. SPENDER, in "Life, Journalism and Politics." (London: Cassell. New York: Stokes.)

Murillo Portrays the Poor

No small portion of his popularity among the lower classes arose from the knowledge that he was their poet and court-painter, who understood and did not calumniate them. Velásquez had chosen to paint superb dukes and cardinals, and found his supporters in a handful of supercilious grandees; but Murillo illustrated the lives o. the poorest classes on Spanish soil, and was the idol of the masses.

With what splendor of color and mastery of design did he thus illuminate the annals of the poor! Coming forth from some dim chancel or palace-hall in which he had been working on a majestic Madonna-picture, he would sketch in, with the brush still loaded with the colors of celestial glory, the lineaments of the beggar crouching by the wall, or the gypsy calmly reposing in the black shadow of the archway. Such versatility had never before been seen west of the Mediterranean, and he commanded the admiration of his countrymen.

We do not find in his pictures the beggar of Britain and America, cold, lowering, gloomy and formidable; but the laughing child of the sunlight, full of joy and content, preferring to bask rather than to work, yet always fed somehow, and abundantly; crop-haired, brown-footed, clad in incoherent rags, but bright-eyed, given to much joviality, and with an affluence of white teeth, often shown in merry moods; not so respectable as the staid burghers of Nuremberg and Antwerp, but far more picturesque, and perhaps quite as happy; now passing wealthy in owning a melon or a bunch of grapes. —M. F. SWEETSER, in "Murillo." (Boston: Houghton Osgood. 1870.)

Örökségünk, a Jó

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

NAPJAINKBAN, mikor látszólag oly sokan tapasztalják a jónak egy vagy más irányban való hiányát, mily vigasztaló és magasztos annak tudata, hogy valóban van bőven a jóból mindazok számára, akik a jót komolyan keresik!

A Biblia azt tanítja, hogy az Isten jó; hogy Ő mindenütt jelen van, mert minden helyet betölt; hogy mindenható, mert minden hatalom az övé. Ezért soha a jóban hiány vagy szükség nem lehet, s ezért nem győzheti le az úgynevezett gonosz, bárminő alakban, bármikor, vagy bármily módon is a jónak mindenhatóságát, valóságát, és általánosságát. Továbbá ezen állításokat ma gyakorlatilag is be lehet bizonyítani, mert a Bibliának azon dicső tényét nem lehet elvitatni, hogy Isten gyengéd szeretetének és gyermekei iránti gondoskodásának minden igérete, minden vigasztaló szava mely biztosít minket hogy velünk van az Isten a nehéz időkben, s annak számos kijelentése hogy képes Ő nekünk bátorságot és erőt adni ahhoz hogy a tévedések látszólagos támadásainak ellentállhassunk s hogy azokat legyőzhessük, szükség esetén mindegyikünkre alkalmazható; s hogy ezen igéreteket a saját ügyeiben mindegyikünk alkalmazhatja, s azoknak igazságát demonstrációval bebizonyíthatja.

Miért kelljen akkor nekünk a gonosztól félnünk, valjon a gonosz a viszálykodás, bűn, betegség, hiány, korlátozottság, vagy az egyedüllét érzésének alakját veszi-e fel? A bibliai igéretek magukba foglalják a mindennapi élet összes nehéz és próbára tevő helyzeteit, s ez a jó örökség, halandó vélemény és elmélettől függetlenül, mindegyikünké, s valamennyiünknek rendelkezésére áll, hogy abból szünet nélkül meríthessünk. Bármennyit is követelünk ezen igéretektől, azok továbbra is fogyatkozás nélkül állnak fenn, az inspiráció, erő, és hatalom kimeríthetetlen forrásai, mára és mindörökké.

Szent Pál kinyilatkoztatásán, „Mert ő benne élünk, mozgunk és vagyunk" (angol Biblia fordítás) eredménytelenül tünődött sok komolyan gondolkozó ember, mert lehetetlen egy ilyen félséges tényt azon hiedelemmel kiengesztelni, mely szerint mi anyagi lények vagyunk, gyakran bajban levők, betegek, bűnösek, és szegények. A Krisztusi Tudomány eljövetelével azonban eloszlott a titokzatosság melybe a Szentírás sok helye volt burkolva. „Pulpit and Press"-ben (Szószék és Sajtó) Mary Baker Eddy felsorolja a szellemi létezés tényeit, melyeknek segélyével megláthatjuk annak igazságát, hogy most vagyunk mi a Szellem, az Elme lakói. Ezen könyv második oldalán ezt mondja: „Az igazi ház, melyben mi élünk, mozgunk és vagyunk,' a Szellem, Isten, a végtelen Lélek örök harmóniája. Az ellenség, mellyel szemben állunk, le akarja e fenséges erősséget rombolni, s a mi kötelességünk hogy örökségünket megvédjük." Mi tehát az az ellenség mely velünk szemben áll? Annak a hiedelme, hogy az ember öt anyagi szerv által kormányzott anyagi testben lakik, mely szervek bűn, betegség, és halálról tanuskodnak. Ez az ellenség, az anyagi érzék, tényleg azt állítja, hogy meg tud minket örökségünktől, a jótól, fosztani; s milyen gyöngék szellemi erődjeink falai ha nem a szellemi értelem az építőjük! De megfutamíthatjuk ezt az ellenséget, ha az előbb említett oldalon megadott módot használjuk ellene, tudniillik ha „szilárdan elsánczoljuk magunkat annak tudatába, hogy az igazi templomunk nem emberi kéz műve, hanem az Igazság épülete, melynek alapja a Szeretet, és csúcsa az Élet."

A Krisztusi Tudományban az Elme, Lélek, Szellem, Élet, Igazság, Szeretet kifejezések az „Isten" rokonértelmü szavai. Ezért az ember, aki Isten képmására lett teremtve, az Elme képmása, szellemi lény, teljesen elválaszthatatlan a végtelen Elmétől, amely Szeretet, Igazság, és Élet. Ki nem vágyódott tisztább és szellemiebb életmód után; ki nem törekedett jóság, önzetlenség, és szeretet után; ki nem kívánta már, hogy a kicsinyes és aljas dolgokon felül a magasztosság és szabadság azon fokára emelkedhessék, mely Jézus Krisztus életét jellemezte? Ezen szellemi hajlamok kétségkívül az ember isteni, örökkévaló természetének tényére mutatnak, valamennyiünk igazi szellemi egyéniségére, mely folytonosan azon szellemi eszméknek ad kifejezést, melyek az isteni Elmétől jönnek az emberhez.

Bármily alakot is vesz fel, saját állítása szerint, a tévedés, hagyjuk abba a csupán emberi erőfeszítéssel való ellenszegülést; erősítsük meg helyzetünket azzal, hogy forduljunk az Élet, Igazság, és Szeretethez, és ragaszkodjunk állhatatosan a létezés valódi tényeihez. A munkaénkülisége érzése aggaszt minket? Bizalomteljesen állíthatjuk hogy az ember igazi foglalkozása Atyjának isteni tulajdonságokban való visszatükrözése; s amint gondolatainkat kitartóan foglalkoztatjuk a feddhetetlenség, becsületesség, bátorság, és találékonyság gyakorlásával, kell hogy az ily tulajdonságok harmónikus és hasznos munkálkodásban jussanak az emberi életben kifejezésre.

Az oly isteni eszmék elől, mint a lelki tisztaság, szentség, és jóság az ellenség, a betegség, a semmiségbe fog visszavonulni. Bűnös suggestiók nem állhatnak meg sikeresen a szerénység és alázatosság tiszta és bölcs gondolatai előtt, melyekkel a Szeretet mindenségét ismerjük el. Mikor megengedjük, hogy öröm és boldogság lépjenek be gondolatainkba, az egyedüllét és szomorúság érzései menekülni fognak. Állásainkat így megerősítve, magunkat a tényleges létezés szellemi igazságaiba állhatatosan elsáncolva, azonnal megkezdhetjük isteni örökségünknek, a jónak élvezését.

Before Sunrise

This grassy gorge, as daylight failed last night,
I traversed toward the west, where, thin and young,
Bent like Diana's bow and silver bright,
Half lost in rosy haze, a crescent hung.

I paused upon the beach's upper edge:
The violet east all shadowy lay behind;
Southward the lighthouse glittered o'er the ledge,
And lightly, softly blew the western wind.

And at my feet, between the turf and stone,
Wild roses, bayberry, purple thistle's tall,
And pink herb-robert grew, where shells were strown
And morning-glory vine climbed over all. . . .

And now, at dawn, upon the beach again,
Kneeling I wait the coming of the sun,
Watching the looser-folded buds, and fain
To see the marvel of their day begun. . . .

CELIA THAXTER. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Our Heritage of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days, when so many individuals seem to be experiencing a lack of good in one direction or another, how comforting and uplifting it is to realize that there is in reality an abundance of good for everyone who earnestly seeks for it!

The Bible teaches that God is good; that He is ever present, filling all space; that He is omnipotent, having all power. Therefore, there can never be a lack or shortage of good, nor can evil, so called, in any form, at any time, or in any way overcome the almightiness, reality, and universality of good. Furthermore, these statements may be put to practical proof today, for one glorious fact about the Bible can never be disputed, namely, that every promise of God's tender affection and care for His children, every comforting assurance of His presence in time of trouble, every declaration of His ability to supply courage and strength to meet and overcome the seeming attacks of error, is applicable to each individual as his need arises; and each one can bring these promises to bear upon every phase of his human affairs, and can prove their truth by demonstration.

Where, then, is the necessity for fear of evil, whether it take the shape of discord, sin, sickness, lack, limitation, or loneliness? The Biblical promises cover all the difficult and trying situations common to everyday life, and this heritage of good, untouched by mortal opinions and theories, is universal and free to all to draw upon unceasingly. Even though uncountable demands be made upon these promises, they still remain undiminished, a fathomless well of inspiration, strength, and power, at the present time and for the ages yet to come.

St. Paul's declaration, "In him we live, and move, and have our being," has perplexed many earnest thinkers, for it is impossible to reconcile such a sublime fact with the belief that we are physical beings, often discordant, sick, sinful, and poor. With the coming of Christian Science, however, the mystery which has shrouded many passages of Scripture has been cleared away. In "Pulpit and Press" Mary Baker Eddy sets forth the spiritual facts of being which enable us to realize that we are now dwellers in Spirit, Mind. On page 2 of this book she says: "The real house in which 'we live, and move, and have our being' is Spirit, God, the eternal harmony of infinite Soul. The enemy we confront would overthrow this sublime fortress, and it behooves us to defend our heritage." What, then, is the enemy which confronts us? It is the belief that man dwells in a physical body governed by five material senses which testify to sin, sickness, and death. This enemy of material sense would indeed claim to deprive us of our heritage of good; and how poorly barricaded are our mental forts unless spiritual understanding be the fortifier! But we can rout this enemy through utilizing the method given on the page already quoted from, namely, "by intrenching ourselves in the knowledge that our true temple is no human fabrication, but the superstructure of Truth, reared on the foundation of Love, and pinnacled in Life."

In Christian Science the terms Mind, Soul, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, are synonyms for God. Man, therefore, made in the image of God, is the image of Mind, a spiritual being absolutely inseparable from infinite Mind, which is Love, Truth, and Life. Who has not felt the longing for purer and more spiritual living; the aspiration after goodness, unselfishness, and affection; the yearning to rise above the petty and sordid into the grandeur and freedom which characterized the life of Christ Jesus? These spiritual tendencies undoubtedly point to the fact of man's divine, eternal nature, the true spiritual individuality of every one of us, which is ever expressing the spiritual ideas imparted from divine Mind to man.

Whatever form error may claim to assume, let us cease attempting to combat it by mere human effort; let us strengthen our position by turning to Life, Truth, and Love and clinging steadfastly to the true facts of being. Does the sense of unemployment worry us? We can confidently affirm that man's true business is that of reflecting his Father in divine qualities; and as thought is persistently employed in the exercise of integrity, honesty, fearlessness, and resourcefulness, such qualities are bound to be expressed in harmonious and useful activity in human experience.

Before divine ideas such as purity, holiness, and goodness the enemy of sickness will retreat into nothingness. Sinful suggestions can make no successful opposition against the pure, wise thoughts of humility and meekness through which we acknowledge Love's allness. When joy and gladness are allowed to enter thought, loneliness and sorrow flee away. Strengthening our position thus, persistently intrenching ourselves in the spiritual truths of real being, we may begin at once to enjoy our divine heritage of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Among the Mayas

Moon-drenched figures, figures in snowy garb, walk the white, white road to Totuta between rows of white-trunk palms. The slight breeze slides over the hot limestone, which crops out in gray masses from the thin soil of the Yucatán peninsula. The balmy wind is sirupy, saturated with the incense of papaya, rotting bananas, bitter oranges, humid smells of writhing gourd-vines. It rustles the sail-like banana leaves and the tall crests of the cocoanuts leaning against the moon-plated sky. Through the corn milpas it passes, whispering legends of this land of the pheasant and the deer. We heed its mystery as we walk the white palm road to Totuta. A little rise, and beyond is the limitless jungle sea of silver.

From the distance comes a regular booming, like drums of doom, in a still white world. The sound gathers up into itself the deep-bosomed uncanniness, the potent strangeness of this setting, becomes ominous. We reach the town and discover that the mysterious primitive thud has been produced by a modern Delco light plant. . . .

Morning breaks glaring hot. And the people, all in spotless white, melt into wall and shadow unobtrusively, quietly. Their speech, too, melts—soft Chinese-sounding Maya. But they walk erect, proud. The hair of the women is sleeked back from slanting curved foreheads, massed in divided rolls at the back of the neck, just as it appears on the ancient Maya stone carvings. Their white one-piece dresses . . . are embroidered at every hem in rich red patterns of orchids and roses, of deer and herons. This dress falls to the knees; below is the full petticoat of exquisite lace, rustling about slim bare ankles—the dress of ancient times, seen also in the carvings, save that now occasionally the embroideries stitched on are German machine-made importations, cleverly imitating designs that were evolved long before the time when the Saxons crouched in skins and ate raw meat by the gloomy shores of the North Sea.

I seek shade by massive scalloped walls, painted and repainted a dozen delicate tints, now peeling so that all colors are inextricably blended like a series of phantom rainbows, a palimpsest of fairy azures and amethysts and pinks. Over these walls are draped the flaming orange-red blossoms of leafless flamboyón trees. I come to the vast deserted castle, built centuries ago by the Spaniards to save the pride of the last of the great Maya chiefs, a price for rendition.

The market. Clean white-washed walls rise above a floor, made of a native cement, laboriously ground by hand, a floor identical with those that once graced the great ancient stone temples of Uxmal and Chichén Itza, when we Anglo-Saxons were still living in miserable huts. Potatoes for sale, each carefully washed, lie in neat piles on clean white canvas.

Such is a picture of the Maya peoples of southeast Mexico—Yucatán, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, Campeche. And on beyond are their brethren, the Quichés and Lacandóns, a tide of busy brown people overflowing the highlands of Guatemala and the Petén and Alta Vera Paz.—CARLETON BEALS, in "Mexican Maze." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Performs In Its Habitual Erratic Manner

Specialties Record Gains With Metal Issues Conspicuous

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Stocks swayed uncertainly today. After opening firmly, the list eased off under uneasy liquidation in utilities and rails. Various industrials also turned reactionary.

On the other hand, rallying tendencies persisted in metals and oils. Homestake soared 14 points, while McIntyre gained more than 4.

Other shares up 1 to more than 2 included U. S. Smelting, Allied Chemical, American Can, Standard Oil of California, Seaboard Oil, Dome, U. S. Smelting, Goodyear, and American Smelting.

U. S. Steel preferred dropped 4½, while the common lost 2 points. Other declines of a point or more included American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, and Public Service of New Jersey. Alcohols were narrowly irregular.

Transfers approximated 2,600,000 shares.

Diverse currents tossed leading shares about indiscriminately after a brisk upward movement in the first hour which was led by mining and oil issues. Although the petroleum group maintained most of its advance, the metal equities shaded their early gains. The utilities generally were soft, and the rails were subjected to some pressure at one time.

The American monetary unit dropped to about 65 cents in terms of the French gold franc and was off nearly 10 cents in relation to the British pound sterling. While cotton got up around $1.50 a bale, grains turned hesitant after wheat opened a cent a bushel higher.

Opinion Bullish

Although brokerage opinion continued highly bullish, important operators seemingly were in no rush to crowd the bidding for more speculative issues. Gossip concerning some important but mysterious news which might be expected this week was heard in the street. The public, however, still appeared somewhat diffident and most of the early trading was accounted for by floor professionals who were inclined to drag down modest profits.

Notwithstanding protestations from abroad that France has no intention of renouncing the gold standard, financial observers were watching this situation rather closely. Some bankers, however, feel that the probability of the French divorcing the gold base in the near future is quite remote.

Renewed interest in some of the oil stocks was attributed partly to the expectation that Secretary Ickes will announce a comprehensive price-fixing schedule for the industry within the next few days and that the new rates will be considerably above those now posted.

Bond Market Irregular

Price trends were mixed in the bond market today with trading in restricted volume.

Among the more active issues, chiefly in the secondary division, declines outnumbered advances, although the losses were in most cases comparatively narrow. Such loans as Union Pacific 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, National Dairy Products 5½s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s, American 5s and Loew's 6s gave up a point or so.

The best gainers included International Telephone debentures, Postal Telegraph 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s. Obligations of prime rating were firm.

The foreign group was stagnant with two or three issues contributing the bulk of the volume. Heaviness prevailed over most of the list. Bonds of the Reich were generally lower. French Government 7½s yielded more than a point. Austrian 7s climbed a major fraction, Japan issues were firm and a few of the South Americans gained moderately.

On a relatively small turnover U. S. Government issues remained in a close price range. Liberty 3½s gained about 5-32 of a point.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
September	.93	.93¼	.91⅝	.93	+.00¼
December	.96½	.97¼	.94¼	.95⅝	
May	1.01⅛	1.01⅝	.99	.99⅞	
	Corn				
September	.51	.51	.50	.50	—.01¼
December	.56	.56	.54½	.55	—.00⅝
May	.62¾	.63	.60¾	.61	—.01
	Oats				
September	.38	.38⅞	.38⅛	.38⅞	+.00⅜
December	.42⅜	.42⅝	.41⅜	.42	—.00⅛
May	.46	.46⅛	.45⅛	.45⅛	+.00⅛
	Lard				
September	6.12	6.12	6.10	6.10	+.23
December	6.80	6.87	6.80	6.40	+.18

	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg	
October	.70	.68¾	.69¾	—.02⅜	
December	.72⅝	.70⅞	.72	—.03¼	
May	.77⅝	.76⅛	.77⅛	—.03	

Dividend Declarations

Belgian National Railways Company declared a dividend of $5.86 on the American shares, representing preferred stock, payable Sept. 26 to stock of record Sept. 19. Previous payment was $4.09 on Sept. 20, 1932.

Flour Mills of America, Inc., declared a dividend of $2 a share on account of accumulated dividends of its $8 preferred and $2 a share on the regular quarterly dividend, both payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 16.

West Texas Utilities Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the $6 preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15. This is half the regular quarterly rate of $1.50 which has hitherto been paid.

Twin City Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent prior lien preferred stock payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Union Twist Drill Company directors declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Sept. 0 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Sugar Meltings Total Up

Sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from Jan. 1 to Sept. 9 totaled 2,805,000 long tons, compared with 2,765,000 in the like 1932 period.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.18	Last Sept.16
97	86	7	Abraham & S pf	10	95	93	93	92
13⅜	3	..	Adams Express	38000	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	500	17⅛	16⅝	17	17
12⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	800	11	10¼	10½	10⅜
9⅜	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	400	6½	6	6	..
11¾	5¾	.80	Affiliated Prod	500	8½	8	8	7⅞
108½	47½	37	Air Reduction	1800	108½	106	106	106
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
32¼	11¼	.60	Alaska Juneau	35600	32	30	30⅞	31
8¼	3	..	Alleghany Corp	2900	5⅛	5¼	5½	5¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	12	11¼	11¾	..
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	..
143⅜	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3600	145½	141½	142	140½
123⅜	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	..
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1400	20½	19¼	19¼	19⅞
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	7	7	7	7
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	30	29½	29½	..
45¼	18½	2	Amerada	5200	56⅞	44⅝	45½	45¼
6¼	2	..	Am Ag Ch Conn	300	3	3	3	..
38	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	39⅝	32½	32½	32
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	500	19¼	18½	18½	18⅛
44⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	13⅜	12⅝	13	13½
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	700	59¼	55½	57	55
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	36	35¼	35¼	..
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100	..
97½	49	4	Am Can	12700	98¼	96⅛	97⅝	95½
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133¼	132½	132¼	132
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2300	31⅝	30	30¼	30⅞
80⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	15600	71	67⅛	68½	68½
6	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
19⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	8500	13½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	25	25	25	..
35⅛	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	18	17	17	17⅜
27¼	4⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	18¾	17½	17½	17½
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	42	42	42	..
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	700	10½	10½	10¼	10¼
15½	4¼	..	Am International	2900	11¼	10¾	10⅝	11⅛
3½	⅝	..	Am La France	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	33	32	32	31½
63	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	600	55	55	55	55¼
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4½	4½	4½	..
23⅝	3⅛	..	Am Metal	7500	22⅞	21	21⅝	22
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	11500	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
41⅞	9⅝	.10	Am P&L 6% pf	200	24	24	24	22½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	800	20¼	19	19	19⅝
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	8200	16¾	16	16¼	15⅞
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5100	22⅞	21½	21⅝	22⅜
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
46	10⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	900	15	14	14	13⅞
85	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref	48400	49¾	48¼	49¼	46
73	30½	..	Am Smelt & R pf	800	87	84⅜	87	84⅜
27	4⅝	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	800	65	63½	65	62
68½	6½	5	Am Steel Gdries	1100	21½	20¼	20⅝	22½
47⅞	20¼	2½	Am Stores	400	39½	37½	39½	38⅝
74	21⅛	..	Am Sugar Ref	500	68½	66¼	66¾	66¾
112½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107⅝
134½	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	11400	130⅝	128½	128½	130¼
25	4⅜	..	Am Type Finds	200	16½	15½	16½	14½
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	28000	27½	25½	27	25⅝
40⅝	9⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	2400	27⅞	25	26¼	25⅜
35⅝	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2900	30⅜	18	19	20
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	600	14	14	14	..
61⅝	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	55	53¼	53¼	52
4⅞	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14⅜	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	9	9	9	9
10⅝	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	800	9¼	8½	8½	9
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	56
32⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	24800	19	18	18½	18¼
39¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	38	37¾	37¾	..
14⅜	2⅝	..	Andes Copper	400	10	9½	9½	9½
20¼	9¼	1	Archer Daniels	2100	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
7⅞	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	6200	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	5200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	90	62	59	60	59
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	200	5⅜	5	5	..
8⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	200	6¼	6	6	5½
8¼	3½	..	Assn Opparel Ind	4200	3	3	3	3⅛
20	3⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
80½	39	..	Atchison T&SF	2900	68⅝	66½	67½	67¾
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	400	72	70	70	..
59	16⅛	..	At Coast Line	400	46	44½	45½	..
18⅞	5⅛	1	Atl Refining	7600	30½	29⅜	30½	30¼
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	80	80	80	..
24⅝	1½	..	Atlas Tack	2200	26¼	24¼	26¼	24⅝
84½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	4200	62¼	59	59⅝	62
9¾	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	6	6⅜	6⅜	..
16⅜	8½	..	Aviation Corp Del	8700	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	6700	13⅜	13	13½	13½
37½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	38	33¼	33½	34⅛
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	34	34	34	..
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	38½	38½	38½	..
7¼	⅝	..	Barker Bros	30	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3700	10⅜	10¼	10½	10¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
33	26	2	Beech Creek	220	33	33	33	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	500	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
96½	62¼	4.09	*Belg Nat Rys ppf	500	94⅜	94¼	94½	96½
15	13⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	300	14	13⅜	13½	14
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	3900	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
33½	9	.35	Best & Co	400	33	32	32	32
49¼	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	5600	40	38¼	38½	39¾
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	62½	58¼	58¾	..
24½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	23½	23½	23½	23
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	14	14	14	14½
30	6⅜	..	Bloomingdale	100	18	18	18	..
14¼	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	600	46¼	45¾	46	46
37⅝	18	1.60†	Borden	2900	26½	25	25½	26⅛
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warers	900	19½	18½	18½	19⅛
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	2300	11⅞	11	11	11½
44¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6900	30⅜	29¼	30	..
82½	14	6	Brooklyn Un G	200	78	78	78	..
88½	6½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	71	69	71	67½
53½	28	..	Brown Shoe	500	51¼	50½	50½	51¼
18½	⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
72	26½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	62	62	62	..
19¾	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13½	12¾	12¾	13⅜
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2200	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	5800	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	9	8½	8⅝	8½
5	1⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13	1¾	..	Burns Bros pf	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
20⅞	5⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1500	17⅞	15⅞	17⅝	18
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	3⅞	3	3	..
23½	7½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	11	10½	10½	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2000	3⅛	3	3	3
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3200	34¼	32½	32½	33⅜
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	28⅛	28	28	27½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10½	10½	10½	..
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	6½	6½	6⅝	6½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	4400	34¼	31⅝	33	33
20¼	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	14700	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	16⅛
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	400	29¾	29	29¾	28
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	612800	83¼	79½	80	80⅞
29	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1300	23¾	23	23¼	22¾
58⅞	41½	..	Celanese Corp	18400	47⅜	44½	45	46⅛
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	3200	38	36	36	37½
42⅞	8⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	42600	42¾	40¾	41¾	42
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16	16	16	..
53½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	45¾	43¼	43¼	45⅝
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Ches & Ohio	6600	46¾	45	45	46⅝
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	1000	4¾	4	4	4⅜
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	11½	11	11	..
11¾	4	..	Chi Mil & St P	1700	8½	7⅝	7⅝	8
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	13⅓	12¾	12¾	13½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	2400	12¼	11½	11½	11⅝
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	00	22	22	22	..
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	9⅜	8½	9	9½
25⅛	6⅛	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	30½	20	20½	20⅜
10⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	6½	6	6	6
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	900	8	7½	7½	..
19⅛	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	10	9¼	9¼	9⅜
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	400	12¼	12	12¼	12
34	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	900	27	26½	26½	26½
10½	2	..	Childs Company	600	7½	7½	7½	7
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	59700	52½	50	50⅝	51⅜
28	7⅞	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	18	18	18	18
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	90	66¾	65¾	66¾	67
3⅜	⅛	..	City Stores	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	10	5	5	5	..
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1600	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	300	32	32	32	31
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	94	94	94	..
23⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	300	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	..
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	700	85	85	85	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	25½	23½	23½	24½
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	6⅝	6⅛	6½	6⅝
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	70	35	35	35	34½
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	34600	16½	15¼	15½	16⅝
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	10	66	66	65¼	..
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Piv vtc	300	26¾	26¼	26¾	26
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	500	64	63	63	64½
18⅝	4	..	Comm Credit	5400	14	13½	14	13⅝
25	18½	1½	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	24½	24½	24½	24½
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	170	95	95	95	95
39½	16	..	Comm Cred A	200	39½	38½	39½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1800	38⅞	37¾	38¼	393
97¼	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	94	93½	93½	..
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	38600	41	38¾	39	40¼
6¼	1¾	..	Comwith & So	19500	2⅞	2½	2½	2¾
60½	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	33	30½	30½	33
27⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1800	24⅝	23½	23½	24½
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4	3¾	3⅞	4
14½	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	2300	10⅜	9⅞	10	10⅜
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	18400	44⅜	42½	43⅜	44⅝
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	88⅜	87½	87½	88½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3	3
15⅜	8	..	Consol Oil	21800	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14½
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5	5	5	5
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	2300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	⅛	..	Container B	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
3¼	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2800	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	600	63	62	63	..
68	35½	2	Cont Can	2300	69	67½	68⅜	67
36½	10½	1.30	Cont Insurance	800	30½	28½	28⅝	30
4	1	..	Cont Motors	2100	2½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	4⅜	..	Cont Oil	34000	19¾	18½	18⅝	18⅝
90½	45¾	3	Corn Products	3500	90	88½	88½	88¼
146⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	40	137½	137½	137½	138
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	1400	5⅝	5	5⅜	5
30½	23	21	Cream of Wheat	2600	32½	31½	31½	31½
14⅜	2¾	..	Crosley Radio	1600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11
68	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1400	44½	43	44½	43½
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1800	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
4⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	37¾	37½	37¾	36½
59½	30¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	50½	48	48	49½
23¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	700	25½	24½	24½	24½
26	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	56	56	56	..
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	3¼	3	3	3¼
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	6¼	6	6	6
			—D—					
8⅜	1⅜	..	Davega St	500	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	..
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	14	14	14	..
49	5⅝	..	Deere & Co	10500	48⅝	36¼	37	36¾
93⅜	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1400	77	74	74	76
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4100	37	35	35½	36
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	68	68	68	..
39½	17½	1	Diamond Match	600	25¼	25	25¼	..
31	26¼	1½	Diamond M pf	300	39½	29½	29½	..
38⅞	13	1†	Dome Mines	35000	38⅝	36⅝	37⅜	35⅝
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2900	16⅜	15¼	16¼	16½
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	13	13	13	..
10⅝	2¼	..	Dresser B	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	..
85⅞	37½	2	du Pont de Nem	8600	83⅞	81½	81⅝	83
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	114	113¼	113¼	114
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	3900	88	85½	85½	86¼
18	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3500	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅝
8⅝	⅝	..	Eitington Schild	600	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2400	22⅜	21⅜	21½	23
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1400	5½	5½	5¼	5¾
4¼	½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	3½	3	3	3
13⅜	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3900	8½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	18
32⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	16	16	16	16⅜
84	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	48½	45½	44½	44⅜
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1½	1¾	1¾	1⅞
62⅞	36	3	Endicott Johnson	100	58	58	58	57¼
122	107	7	Edn'cott John pf	30	116½	116½	118½	..
14¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	600	6½	6½	6½	5½
47	12½	8	Engineers P S 5pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
58	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	25	23	25	..
40	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	22½	22½	22½	28
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	500	10	9½	10	..
29⅝	3¾	..	Erie RR	700	21½	20⅞	20⅞	22
28½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
18⅛	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	10¾	10	10	..
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	400	4¼	4	4⅛	4
			—F—					
8¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7	7	7	..
6⅝	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	6	6	6	6
92	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	1600	98	88	98	83
69	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	69	69	69	..
6⅜	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	38⅝	27½	27¼	..
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	31	31	31	..
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	2400	27¾	26	26⅝	26½
70⅝	43	2½	First Nat Stores	700	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜	55⅝
18⅛	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
12	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	18⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Activity Drops To Lower Levels In Steel Trade

Operations Now at 40 P. C. Capacity—Railways Are Looked to for Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — Operations in the steel industry have declined to 40 per cent of capacity, and there is no immediate outlook for improvement.

Even those districts which specialize in the lighter forms of steel, which have been the most active all year, have slumped considerably. Thus operations in the Wheeling area fell five points during the week to 75 per cent of capacity.

The steel code is by now more easily understood, though not all points are as yet clarified, such as extras for size, shape and quality. The resignation of Robert Lamont as president of the American Iron and Steel Institute was taken calmly by the steel industry. The action of Mr. Lamont bears out a frequent observation concerning conditions in the steel industry as imposed by the new code. The principal drawback is the prohibition against enlarging capacity of the industry.

Prices Stabilized

Initiative is further removed by the provision that all steel makers are virtually to sell steel at the same price which means that the less favorably situated steel maker will have the advantages of strong competitors.

A pick up in demand for the heavier forms of steel is still needed. Structural steel sales are running less than 10,000 tons weekly compared with 35,000 tons a week just before the depression.

The steel makers continue to look toward the railroads for support over the rest of the year. It is rumored that the Administration is planning for the purchase of 100,000 freight cars, involving 2,500,000 tons of steel. The recent purchase of over 31,000 tons of steel rails from four producers by the Chesapeake & Ohio may be followed by additional purchases by the same carrier.

Iron and steel scrap prices continue rather weak in view of the decline in steel operations. Price recessions by 25 to 75 cents a ton have taken place in some descriptions of scrap and in some districts. Pig iron, however, is holding firm in price, though in view of the cheaper scrap there may be the tendency to use more scrap and less iron in foundry mixtures.

Though coal strikes have become quite prevalent in western Pennsylvania the steel makers have been fortunate as to their labor situation in the mines which they own.

However, the strikes and the uncertainties concerning the coal code have made the pig iron and steel makers uncertain regarding their future costs. For this reason pig iron producers have not been pressing sales.

Foundries Holding Own

Though operations in the steel industry have been declining rapidly, the foundry branch of the industry has been holding its own, if not forging ahead. This is explained by the fact that this branch of the steel industry was slow in experiencing improvement when the industry was gaining rapidly in the spring; now the foundry trade is the last to feel the reaction.

Though it was said that the new steel code would prevent pig iron from being sold far from its source, an unusually heavy shipping movement of pig iron is being experienced from the Alabama districts, with lots in 1000 tons each going to Boston, to the Southwest and to the Middle West.

An order for 3400 tons of steel pipe for a gas line was divided between two steel makers in the Pittsburgh district. The oil industry is expected to buy increasing quantities of steel now that prices of their products are higher.

Prices of some of the nonferrous metals made substantial gains during the week, partly because of the depreciation of the dollar and the rise of sterling exchange. Tin improved over 2 cents a pound during the week, while silver gained nearly 3 cents an ounce. These two are the more highly speculative metals and the advances were again on rumors of general inflation. Trading in silver futures on commodity exchange during the week came to 34,800,000 ounces, the best in a long time.

European copper sales improved late in the week after August statistics revealed that the world's surplus had declined over 20,000 tons during August. Domestic demand for the red metal was very quiet throughout the week. The price here is unchanged at 9 cents a pound. It advanced slightly in Europe from a minimum of 7.95c to 8.10c.

Business in lead was quite active for the week as a whole, with all lines of consumers purchasing for September and October delivery.

Canadian Carloadings Off in Sept. 9 Week

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 — Carloadings in Canada during the week ended Sept. 9 (which included a holiday Sept. 4) totaled 41,027 cars, a decrease of 4519 from the preceding week and 3251 cars below the corresponding 1932 week.

As compared with week before, grain loadings declined 66 cars, merchandise 1896 and miscellaneous freight 1196. Loadings in eastern division, totaling 25,051 cars, were 3423 below the preceding week, but 4004 cars ahead of last year, while western total of 15,976 compared with 17,072 in the preceding week.

Organize Alpha Distributors

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Former executives of the securities department of Henry L. Doherty & Co. have organized the firm of Alpha Distributors, Inc., to deal in securities. R. C. Russum is the president.

French Budget Reforms Forecast

Paris, Sept. 18

RELIABLE forecasts of developments in France the next three months all include a period of commotion and excitement over the budget problem, with probably a cabinet crisis, but eventual enactment of budgetary reforms reducing the 1935 deficit at least on paper to negligible proportions compared with the present estimate of 6,000,000,000 francs or about 10 per cent of expenditures, excluding railways.

Most prophets think France will escape serious danger, but if danger develops, solution of the budget problem will be hastened owing to the universal demand for stability of the currency.

The apparent impregnability of the franc, as illustrated by the latest statement of the Bank of France, which shows a 100 per cent cover for circulation, tends to conceal the gravity of the budget problem from the public.

It also is reassured by the decline in unemployment, now under 235,000, or 30,000 below a year ago. Momentary ease in position of the Treasury also is reassuring.

Secrecy is observed concerning budget proposals to be made, but they are understood to embody a policy of deflation, including reduction in public utility tariffs and prices of coal and other basic commodities.

The aim is to raise internal purchasing power in France and diminish costs of production to facilitate export trade and to relieve agriculture, whose products are priced extremely low.

Expectation that the dollar will decline further and will be followed by sterling accentuates this desire for deflation.

Reason for Drop In Rail Issues Since Labor Day

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The relatively unfavorable action of railroad stocks since Labor Day may be due in part to the expiration of the emergency increases in railroad freight rates on specified commodities on Sept. 30 next, and the consequent reduction in earning power which is in near-term prospect, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, adding:

"Although earnings of the railroads will be affected to some extent by removal of these surcharges, analysis discloses that the actual decline will be relatively insignificant, measured against the improvement that has actually taken place since last March.

"Carrier revenues in the aggregate benefited to the extent of $63,730,799, or 1½ per cent of total gross revenues, as a result of surcharges credited in the calendar year 1932. Because of the widespread reductions in basic rates which the railroads were forced to make after the surcharges became effective, however, average ton-mile revenue for the full year 1932, including such increases, was smaller than average ton-mile revenue for 1931.

"Since surcharges could not be removed, reductions in basic rates were necessitated by competitive conditions. The railroads have not petitioned for another renewal of the surcharges, but instead have filed several hundred new tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission providing for increases in basic rates, which should go a long way toward compensating for the reductions caused by the elimination of the emergency increase."

Today's Silver Price 40 1-8 Cents an Ounce

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The spot silver market had one of the sharpest advances of the year today, rising 1⅞ cents to 40⅛ cents an ounce. On the Commodity Exchange, Inc., silver futures were up from ¾ to 1 cent an ounce in heavy trading.

At today's level, spot metal was only a shade under the year's high of 40⅜ cents, established on July 18. That price stands as the highest since May, 1930.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Rises 3.78 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Sept. 16 was $14,306,258,800, an increase of $520,956,050, or 3.78 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,785,302,750 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,987,680,375, indicating an increase during the year of $4,318,578,425, or 43.24 per cent.

French Line Cuts Bonds

PARIS, Sept. 16—French Line bondholders, representing 350,000,000 francs, have accepted offer of shares and profit-sharing certificates in exchange for a 60 per cent reduction in their bondholdings. Offer is part of reorganization plan which will be submitted to shareholders shortly.

Fewer U. S. Steel Stockholders

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—There were 186,394 holders of United States Steel Corporation common stock on Sept. 1. Three months previous the holders numbered 189,569 while on Sept. 1, 1932, the stock was held by 190,284 individuals.

National Tea Sales Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—National Tea Company sales for the week ended Sept. 9 amounted to $4,474,520, compared with $4,877,734 in the corresponding period last year. As of this date the company had 1317 stores in operation compared with 1445 a year ago.

Open Farm Credit Regional Offices At Columbia, S. C.

Next Week to Set Up Organization to Make Long-Term Farmers' Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — Gov. Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced that officials of the Farm Credit Administration will begin the first of next week their work of organizing the Administration's regional office and the setting up of a production credit corporation and a bank for cooperatives at Columbia, S. C.

This will be the third of 12 regional offices, credit corporations and banks for cooperatives, to be established in the Federal Land Bank districts, making available long-term loans on the security of farm mortgages, intermediate term loans for producing livestock and crops and loans to cooperatives that market farm products and buy farm supplies.

Similar organization work will be started at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Sept. 25.

The following Farm Credit Administration officials will leave Washington, D. C., next Monday for Columbia, S. C., where they will work with the directors of the Federal Land Bank in organizing the four credit agencies: W. I. Myers, deputy governor; F. W. Peck, cooperative bank commissioner; Albert S. Goss, land bank commissioner; George M. Brennan, intermediate credit bank commissioner, and S. M. Garwood, acting production credit commissioner.

Governor Morgenthau expects to go to Columbia on Thursday, Sept. 21, to make final arrangements for opening the office and to nominate a general agent, who is later to be appointed by the permanent board of directors and placed at the head of the Farm Credit Administration's regional office in the third Federal Land Bank district.

Recently production credit corporations and banks for cooperatives were established at St. Louis, Missouri and Berkeley, Calif. In each of these cities there are now four farm credit systems, operating through the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Production Credit Corporations and the banks for cooperatives. All of these institutions will be under the general supervision of a general agent, who will be chief executive officer of the regional office of the Farm Credit Administration.

Permanent officers have been appointed and put in charge of the St. Louis organizations with Wood Netherland, former president of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, as general agent. Permanent officers have not yet been appointed at Berkeley. Pending their appointment the board of directors of the Federal Land Bank will have charge of the new organizations in the eleventh district.

Organizations similar to those in St. Louis and Berkeley will be set up in other Federal Land Bank districts as rapidly as possible.

Investment Trust Registrations Under Securities Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Registration of securities with the Federal Trade Commission under the new truth in securities act up to Sept. 1 aggregated 152 issues for a total of $168,713,677, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York, which has published a detailed list of all registrations up to the end of August.

Analysis of the registrations reveals that prospective large scale industrial and utility financing is almost entirely absent from the list. Of the 152 registrations, 39 securities to a permissible total of $131,923,591 involved individual sums of $1,000,000 or more. Of these 39 large issues, 32 to a total of $104,309,303 were of investment trusts. The remaining seven large issues to a total of $27,714,288 were divided as follows: One insurance company, $2,000,000; two mortgage companies, $14,241,125; two public utilities, $6,979,063; and two industrials, $4,494,100.

The preponderance of investment trust financing is even more striking if the smaller issues are also considered. Of the 113 issues of less than $1,000,000 each totaling $36,790,086, 43 to a total of $16,266,036 were of investment trusts. Combining the large and smaller investment trust financing, 75 out of a total of 152 issues, and $120,475,339 out of a total of $168,713,677, or more than 71 per cent, were registrations of investment trusts.

Halifax Shipping Tonnage Advances Over 100 P. C.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 18 (AP)—Increase of more than 100 per cent in shipping tonnage for the port of Halifax is shown in figures released by the Harbor Commission for week ended Sept. 8.

Inward and outward shipments for the week amounted to 16,004 tons, compared with 7457 tons for the corresponding week last year.

Heavy Shortage in Hay Crop

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 18 (AP)—Meeting here to discuss cooperation in hay markets, farmers and hay dealers of Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties reported a heavy shortage in the crop was apparent at nearly all shipping centers. Establishment of a minimum price of $10 a ton was suggested.

Peerless Motor Car Net Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18—Peerless Motor Car Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $18,398 after charges, compared with net loss of $18,787 the preceding quarter and a net loss of $45,304 a year before. For the nine months net loss was $55,558 after charges, compared with net loss of $155,388.

Bar Gold at Record High

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The highest price ever recorded for gold was reached today when bullion was quoted at 131s. 9d.

Greater Use of American Cotton by World's Mills

British Data Shows 1,848,000 More Bales of United States Cotton Used in Year Ended July 31, 1933 —Japanese and German Consumption Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Showing increases of 1,848,000 bales in American cotton and of 794,000 bales in "sundries" the quantity of cotton consumed by the world's cotton mills for the year ended July 31, 1933, according to the preliminary result of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations census, was 2,010,000 bales more than that consumed in 1931-32. The total at 24,332,000 bales was 1,944,000 bales more than that for 1930-31, but less than those for the previous five seasons.

Consumption of American cotton was 14,167,000 bales, compared with 12,319,000 bales in the previous season, and only 10,908,000 bales in 1930-31, while "sundries," 5,029,000 bales, compared with 4,235,000 bales in 1931-32, and with 4,864,000 bales in 1930-31.

Egyptian cotton cotaled 936,000 bales, compared with 980,000 bales in the previous season, and against 853,000 bales in the season previous to that. Only 4,200,000 bales were accounted for by East India, against 4,788,000 bales in 1931-32, and 5,863,000 bales in 1930-31.

Britain Uses Less

Though it was more than in 1930-1931, Great Britain's consumption was somewhat less than in 1931-32, but both Japan and Germany showed continuous increases over the three seasons.

The following table reveals the figures for the principal consuming countries, excluding Russia, for which no returns have been received (in thousands of actual bales regardless of weight):

	1932-3	1931-2	1930-1	1912-13
Great Britain	2,248	2,386	1,964	4,274
Germany	1,212	1,106	1,086	1,728
France	1,099	892	1,122	1,010
India	2,636	2,700	2,513	2,177
Japan	2,900	2,789	2,565	1,588
China	2,564	2,254	2,329	
United States	6,109	4,847	5,246	5,719

Against 183,000 bales in 1931-32, and 252,000 bales in 1930-31, British consumption of East Indian cotton last season was 126,000 bales. Japanese consumption of East Indian was 996,000 bales, against 1,116,000 bales in 1931-32, and 1,500,000 bales in 1930-31.

Stocks of cotton held by the world's spinners on July 31 last were about 550,000 bales more than a year previously, and about 720,000 bales more than at the end of 1930-31. The total reached 5,037,000 bales, against 4,462,000 bales on July 31, 1932, and 4,313,000 two years ago.

Total Spindleage Declines

The world's total cotton-spinning spindleage at the end of the season is given as 157,624,000, compared with 158,984,000 six months previously, and 161,002,000 two years ago, with 214,000 spindles in course of erection, compared with 274,000. Spindles in Great Britain are given as 49,001,000 (37,011,000 mule and 11,990,000 ring), compared with 50,167,000 (38,177,000 mule and 11,990,000 ring) on Jan. 31 last, the number of spindles spinning Egyptian cotton having increased from 15,831,000 to 16,279,000.

In Japan spindles are given as 8,209,000, showing an increase of 244,000 as compared with six months previously and there were 100,000 spindles in course of erection compared with 150,000. The world's consumption per 1000 spindles shows an increase from 74.74 bales in January, 1933, to 78.98 in July, 1933.

With regard to the amount of short time worked in cotton mills during the second half of last season, the International Federation states that stoppages in the American section totalled an amount equivalent to the stoppage of the whole section for 9.88 weeks of 48 hours each, against 8.78 weeks in the previous half season, while the corresponding figures for the Egyptian section show an improvement, being 5.79 weeks, against 6.48 weeks. There were 90 firms with 5,485,927 spindles, against 91 firms with 4,730,311 spindles in the American section completely stopped during the half season, and nine firms with 732,000 spindles, against nine firms with 741,068 spindles, in the Egyptian section, were similarly stopped. Firms with 262,348 spindles closed down indefinitely during the period, against 371,780 spindles in the six months ended Jan. 31 last.

The World's Business

The Industrial Pendulum

REAMS of writing and oceans of words have been poured out in discussions regarding the implications of the NRA and the ultimate trends that may develop from directions now taken by the public in complying with instructions or suggestions emanating from government officials. Looming larger than most is the admonition to "Buy Now." The citizen gets the feeling that he should buy all he can, since what he buys later will cost him more. The fact that this present buying will, to a definite extent, prevent future buying, since the individual will have stocked up, is apparently ignored by Administration spokesmen. The emphasis is to prime the pump, to get industry well started, with the expectation that once the wheels are rapidly under way they will continue to turn with speed. That the industrial machine has attained fairly good momentum is attested by the favorable data now coming from most statistical bodies. Whether government stimuli will produce any more favorable results than would have come from the natural upward swing of the industrial pendulum which in times past has inevitably followed depressions, must be left to historical analysis, but at any rate it may be logically said that normal business does not rest upon adventitious aids.

* * *

A Governmental Duty

Since Government takes upon itself the responsibility to tell the people to turn their cash into tangible goods and property, there devolves upon it the necessity of seeing to it that the results are such that the citizen will not suffer loss from following the urgent suggestions of General Johnson. It is stated flatly that if the worker does not turn back his earnings into the general stream of commerce, he may not only be halting the tide of recovery but undermining the very foundations of his own job. If workers generally follow the advice and turn their back to thrift in order that the NRA program may have the most favorable circumstances for success, then it follows that the Government has a duty to the workers if they fall on difficult times. Providing for the future has been considered the normal course for citizens who feel that they have a personal responsibility in the care of their dependents and themselves whenever seeming adversity deprives them of earning power.

* * *

Drift to Paternalism

If the state frowns on thrift and the individual resigns his right to save, it becomes evident that a trend toward a system of state Socialism is developing where it is assumed people cannot protect themselves from fortuitous circumstances. Then instead of providing their own surplus for the lean years, they must perforce lean on the state. However, it is not to be expected that the American people with their heritage of love of liberty of action and rights arduously gained since the time of the Magna Charta, would for long subscribe to a policy that deprives them of the freedom of individual choice. Officialdom says that the course is only temporary; after the pump has been primed, spending need not get all the approbation, saving can then come in for its due. But it rests with the public to say whether paternalism shall strike its roots deeper into American soil.

* * *

Exchange Regulation

Has not the time come, asks the Midland Bank, London, in its August-September review, for the United States and Great Britain to take joint action in regulating the pound-dollar rate and thus aid world recovery? It points out that both countries have embarked on a policy of raising internal price levels, though the American is more radical, and that each subscribes to a program of cheap and plentiful credit which should be offered freely, if discriminatingly, to remunerative capital enterprise. Both countries (Britain since the Ottawa conference) put internal prices in first position, with stability of exchanges secondary. And since the logic of events necessitates some governing of exchange rates, "the door is wide open," says the review, "for coördination of policies." Its suggestion for cooperation through the exchange market should fall upon willing ears, just as soon as the evidence becomes stronger that the NRA is destined for a sweeping success.

* * *

Pound and Dollar Force

The review makes a pertinent contribution to the debate that has been going on over the mooted question as to whether London or New York is the world's most important financial center, and the corollary query, whether the pound or the dollar is the most potent international monetary force. Basing its deductions on estimates for 1932, the bulletin says that roughly one-quarter of the world's international trade is transacted by countries "still truly attached to gold"; one-third by those that adhere to sterling and one-eighth by such as are associated with United States. It points out that the "gold" countries contain a population of under 300,000,000, the sterling "bloc" over 500,000,000, while the third group contains about 150,000,000. Great Britain leads therefore in world trade. But as regards the relative importance of currencies and currency policy, the bank review admits that, in view of the undeniable effects that an internal rise in prices may have on the world market, the United States, due to the "vast disproportionate buying power of its 120,000,000 of people, probably surpasses in weight the whole of the area adhering to sterling." It therefore concludes that the trend of the internal purchasing powers of the dollar and the pound are of roughly equal force.

G. R. B.

Average Increase In Manufacturing 16 P. C. Over 1932

Survey Says Seven Months' Output Close to That of 1923-1925

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Manufacturing production in the United States in the first seven months of 1933 averaged 16 per cent higher than in the year 1932, according to an analysis of Federal Reserve Board indexes by the National Industrial Conference Board. In mining production averaged 12.5 per cent higher than in the year 1932.

The low point in manufacturing, according to the Conference Board, was reached in March, 1933. A recovery of 77 per cent in the four months that followed brought production very close to the average of the three-year period, 1923 to 1925. Different industries participated in this increase in different degrees.

At the beginning of 1933, seven of nine specified industries were at a production level above that of 1923 to 1925. These industries were iron and steel textiles, paper and printing, leather, rubber tires and tubes, petroleum refining, and cement. The exceptions were automobiles, and food products, which were within 3 per cent of that level.

Subsequently the most conspicuous falling off was in the iron and steel industry, which in March, 1933, produced only 22 per cent of its 1923-1925 output, and the automobile industry, which in October, 1932, produced only 16 per cent and in March, 1933, only 27 per cent of its 1923-1925 output. In July, 1933, however, the iron and steel industry had risen to 100 per cent, and the automobile industry, to 70 per cent of the 1923-1925 average output. Variations in the other industries were less extreme.

Apart from petroleum refining, which throughout the last three years has stood considerably above the 1923-1925 level, the highest production in March, 1933, was in the food and leather industries, each of which stood at 84 per cent of the 1923-1925 level of production. In July, 1933, the manufacture of foods was at the 1923-1925 level, while leather manufacture exceeded that level by 14 per cent.

Production in the textile industry, which registered its low point in May, 1932, had by June, 1933, reached a point 33 per cent above its 1923-1925 average. In July, however, it fell off slightly. These comparisons make due allowances for average seasonal variation.

In general, there was in the period preceding March, 1933, less decline and after that date relatively less recovery in industries whose products went direct into consumers' hands than in those producing semi-manufactured goods for use of producers in other lines of industry, construction, and transportation.

To Negotiate For 3,000,000 Bales Of American Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Negotiations for the purchase of 3,000,000 bales of American cotton for French interests will be started this week with the arrival in New York of B. Coles Neidecker, an American international banker with headquarters in Paris, it was announced today from Mr. Neidecker's headquarters here.

The announcement said that "the credit arrangement under discussion for this cotton deal is based partly upon the wheat formula developed by Mr. Neidecker when he represented a grain cartel in purchasing 30,000,000 bushels of wheat from the surplus of the United States Farm Board two years ago."

Mr. Neidecker is due to arrive on Wednesday.

Small Volume Of Refunding Securities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—Obligations of domestic corporations maturing in the first half of the current year totaled approximately $575,000,000, yet during this period less than $160,000,000 of refunding securities were offered to the public, according to R. H. Van Deusen, president of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.

A comprehensive analysis presented by Mr. Van Deusen and comprising the issues of $1,000,000 or over, which accounted for 75 per cent of the total volume of maturities, shows how these maturities have been handled. Public utility companies paid off in cash 57.9 per cent of their maturing obligations, extended or exchanged 21.2 per cent and defaulted on only 20.8 per cent.

Cash payments by industrial concerns during this period were 27.2 per cent, while 38 per cent of maturing obligations were exchanged or extended and 34.8 per cent were defaulted. In the case of the railroads, 46.3 per cent of maturing obligations were paid in cash, 28.6 per cent were extended or exchanged and 25.1 per cent defaulted.

New York City Bank Stocks Yield 5.66 P. C.

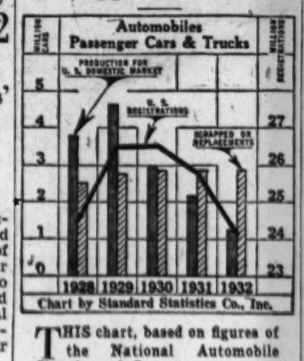
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The New York City bank stock market was again slightly lower last week, with the result that the group on the average now yields about 5.66 per cent.

The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,385,621,000, compared with $1,435,846,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $50,225,000, or 3.5 per cent.

The low point for the year to date, namely, $1,065,[illegible],000, was recorded on April 5.

Many More Motors Scrapped Than Sold



THIS chart, based on figures of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, portrays the widening disparity between the rate of car scrappage and new units entering the domestic market in late years.

On the basis of these data, the average scrappage in the 1930-1932 period has been close to 75 per cent above the estimated sale of cars and trucks in the United States this year. Serving as a rough index of annual replacement requirements, this figure (about 2,900,000 units) also affords a clue to the possible further rise in prospect for the trade on a restoration of only moderately prosperous domestic conditions.

Giving effect to probable additional improvement in Canadian and export demand over a reasonable period, and allowing for an eventual domestic recovery to or above 1929 levels of purchasing power, motor vehicle output could well register an ultimate expansion to well over twice the estimated 1933 volume.

Commodity Price Index Stationary In Sept. 9 Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Wholesale prices held stationary during the week ended Sept. 9, according to figures given out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's index number of the general level of wholesale prices for that week was 69.7, which is exactly the same as the figure for the previous week. While this indicates a halt in the steady rise during recent months, it is encouraging to note that the index remains at the topmost level.

Of the 10 major groups of related commodities which comprise 784 separate price series, weighted according to their relative importance and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, five groups showed an increase and five a decline, as compared with the previous week. Wholesale prices of farm, products continued downward for the second successive week, dropping nearly 1 per cent. Manufactured foods, hides and leather products, and textile product: also showed a weakening of prices. Important grou showing advances during the week were fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials and house-furnishing goods, increases ranging from approximately one-tenth of 1 per cent in the case of chemicals and drugs to slightly more than 2 per cent for house-furnishing goods.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending Aug. 19 and 26, and Sept. 2 and 9, 1933.

	Aug. 19	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	Sept. 9
All commodities	69.3	69.6	69.7	69.7
Farm products	57.8	58.2	57.1	56.6
Foods	64.4	65.0	65.3	65.0
Hides and leath. prod.	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8
Textile products	74.1	74.2	73.9	73.8
Fuel and light'g mat'ls	66.5	66.7	67.2	67.6
Metals and met'l prod.	80.8	81.0	81.5	81.7
Building materials	80.6	80.7	81.0	81.4
Chemicals and drugs	75.0	75.0	75.2	75.3
House-furnish'g goods	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.0
Miscellaneous	68.5	68.5	68.8	68.9

Sheets and Bars Most Active in Steel Mills

Sheets and bars are the busiest departments of the steel industry, largely traceable to automotive releases, says the magazine Steel. A 3400-ton order for 10-inch gas pipe was divided between Jones & Laughlin and Spang-Chalfant. Actual structural steel awards last week, totaling 10,583 tons, were short of the weekly average for 1933.

A slight stir in railroad participation in the market developed when the Pennsylvania asked bids, closing Sept. 28 and 29, on 12,000 tons of various products. The Chesapeake & Ohio is about to place 8000 tons of fastenings to accompany its recent rail order. The New York Central has authorized 10,000 tons of rails and released 2000 tons.

Advertising Campaign By Sinclair Refinery

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Sinclair Refining Company announces the launching of "the most intensive advertising campaign ever undertaken by the company."

Because of their effectiveness, a Sinclair official said; newspapers have been selected to carry the bulk of the company's sales messages to the public. He said the new Sinclair campaign will employ more newspaper advertisements than the company ever used before in any one sales drive.

Pennsylvania R. R. Net

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Report of the Pennsylvania R. R. to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the seven months ended July 31 shows net of $8,146,300 after charges, or 46 cents a share (par $50) on 13,167,696 shares, compared with $3,606,987, or 50 cents a share on 13,162,810 shares a year before. July net was $3,151,874 after charges, compared with a net loss of $256,416.

Youngstown Steel Operations

YOUNGSTOWN, Sept. 18—Operations of steel mills in this district at the beginning of this week will be at 46 per cent of capacity, unchanged from last week.

Seventh Federal Reserve Retail Sales Up 25 P. C.

Mail-Order Business Is Eighteen P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Reports from the Loop department stores during the last week indicate the gain in retail sales during the month of August, in comparison with August last year, has been augmented steadily during the first half of September. All stores in the entire Seventh Federal Reserve District gained more than 20 per cent in August over the preceding year, with the result that gains are now mounting to more than 25 per cent over a year ago, according to the trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In line with these improvements, one of the larger mail-order houses announces its sales, for the first time in many months, running over 18 per cent ahead of a year ago. This company added more than 8000 to its pay roll since the first of August, due to a rise in the volume of business and readjustments under the NRA. This company has completed a $50,000,000 purchasing program, which started last month. One of the larger radio corporations states it has orders for more than 200,000 radios, and orders for future delivery are heavy enough to keep its plant on a production schedule of 4000 sets a day from now to Christmas.

Steel operations in the local mills continued to ease slightly during the last week, lowering from 44 to 41 per cent of capacity. According to official sources, this slump in activity is due to several different factors. Complexities continue to grow over new code prices and regulations. Also, consumption itself is diminishing.

The gain in electric power output last week was the largest in recent months, and was the first gain over last year in the last four weeks. State and local building activity also displayed a slight gain.

Stock Exchange Is Formally Set Up in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—The National Stock Exchange was formally incorporated in New Jersey today with receipt by the Secretary of State of incorporation papers filed in Newark Saturday.

The registered office of the exchange, which was started because of imposition of taxes in New York City, is at 525 Main Street, East Orange. The New Jersey Registration and Trust Company is statutory agent.

The corporation begins with 10 shares of capital stock of no par value, but its authorized capital stock is 2500 shares. Harry H. pickings has eight shares, and Miles M. Messinger Jr. and I. A. Mengel, each one.

The Secretary of State office said all the corporation has to do now to begin business is to organize.

Pontiac Sales Advance

DETROIT, Sept. 18—Reported national retail deliveries of the Pontiac straight eight during the first 10 days of September exceeded deliveries in the like period of 1932 by 1662 units. Pontiac's total retail sales for the year to date now exceed by 26,722 cars the number sold in the like period last year. The company reports public demand remains strong and sales are exceeding production.

Philadelphia Dairy Products

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12—Philadelphia Dairy Products Company, subsidiary of United States Dairy Products Corporation, took no action on the quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 cumulative prior preferred stock due at this time.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 30
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 16

Pict-O-Grams

ANSWERS

1. The first symbol is for the sun; the second, the earth.
2. Christmas and New Year's.
3. About 14,857,000 square miles, approximately four times the area of Europe.
4. In January, 1922, 25 inches of snow fell in Washington, D. C., in 24 hours—a heavier snowfall than Boston has ever experienced.
5. Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish natural scientist, bequeathed $9,000,000, the interest on which should be distributed yearly to those who had contributed outstandingly to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year. The individual prizes are worth approximately $46,000 apiece, and are awarded in the five fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Terpsichorean Renaissance

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ONE of Pavlova's biographers has said that she represented the climax of an aristocratic art with centuries of tradition behind it, an art coming through the rare culture of Old Russia direct and unbroken from the Court of Louis XIV. Virtuosity, it is evident from history, was always the starting point of the classical ballet, and those who have enjoyed the art of Pavlova, with that of Cecchetti, Fokine, Nijinsky, Trifilova and Karsavina, know something of the technical standards which existed in the famous Marinsky Theater at St. Petersburg, where, we are told, to obtain a seat a petition to the Chancery of the Imperial Theaters had to be filed, as the seats were handed down from father to son.

It is now 24 years since Diaghileff and Fokine startled western Europe by using this traditional virtuosity to higher æsthetic ends. But throughout the history of the Diaghileff Ballet, however fantastic the décor or extreme the choreography, there was always the solid basis of the classical dance. Since the dispersal of the company in 1929 there has been little seen in London to show that a long and great tradition of ballet was not ended. The activities of the Central European School which by throwing away the classical technique emptied, so to speak, the ballet baby out of the ballet bath, seemed only another sign that Terpsichore, standing haughtily on her "pointes," had turned her back on us.

* * *

Some still believe that this school and the followers of Isadora Duncan have recaptured the "pure" standards of the Greeks. Such a claim, however, was challenged years ago by Maurice Emmanuel in his "L'Orchestique Grecque." He showed that instead of abolishing Greek methods, traditional dancing technique was itself the result of their long and patient application. These methods, we know, were developed, elaborated and enriched by the ballet since Noverre. And it is amusing to recall that Greek winged Victories are often on their "pointes." The same may be said of the Myrina statuettes. The battle between "true" classicism and "false" classicism was, from this point of view, waged under the wrong banners.

But Terpsichore, still on her "pointes," with her difficult technique of "entrechats," "pirouettes," "jetés" and "fouettes," has suddenly turned her face to smile at us again. On July 4, almost without warning, the Ballet Russes de Monte Carlo began a three weeks' season at the Alhambra Theater. When the curtain rose on Fokine's "Les Sylphides"—after those introductory bars of Chopin's music which the lover of ballet never hears without a thrill—it seemed as if Time had taken a flying leap into the past. A delighted audience found itself once more in the Diaghileff period. Indeed in "Les Sylphides" the art of Fokine goes back to form a link with the epoch of Taglioni—the long skirts of the ballerine, by the way, are copied from her. And in "Les Sylphides" Fokine repeats the paradox of an age which knew how to combine classical harmony and unity with a romantic imagination. There could have been no happier introduction to the Ballet Russes de Monte Carlo than this enchanting tribute to the classical dance and its traditions.

* * *

The response of the critical London public—educated for many years by Diaghileff—has been remarkable. At the moment of writing a three weeks' season has been nearly trebled, but the billboards are still without the announcement of "Last Nights." And this has happened in the dog days when, officially and socially, London is alleged to be "empty"! The secret of an astonishing success is really no secret. The Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo carries on the tradition of the Diaghileff Ballet, and although the stage and lighting are perhaps not quite up to the old level, the ensemble is admirable and the dancing first-rate. Léonide Massine is the maître de ballet and Serge Grigorieff the régisseur-général. Among the dancers are such established favorites as Léon Woizikovsky, Anton Dolin and Alexandra Danilova. The director-general is W. de Basil, who was Diaghileff's secretary, and thus, like the artists mentioned above, attached to the famous old company. There are three youthful newcomers of outstanding talent: David Lichine, Tatiana Riabouchinska and Irina Baronova—a girl of 15, mature in technique and mime, who is already an idol of the London public. The corps de ballet restores the old high standards.

Apart from "Les Sylphides" we have had revivals of "Le Lac des Cygnes," the Polovtsian Dance from "Prince Igor" and that masterpiece which upset the Paris dilettanti in 1911—"Pétrouchka." In the new ballets, Massine, as choreographer, outdistances all his contemporary rivals. The new company owes much of its success to him, for to his discipline as maître de ballet must be given the credit of the exceptionally high level of the dancing in general.

Fokine—to whom Massine has now established the right succession—laid down, as a first rule, that the choreographer of the new ballet must not form "combinations of ready-made and established dance steps, but create in each case a new form corresponding to the subject, the most expressive form possible for the representation of the period. . . ."

Another of Fokine's rules was concerned with the expressiveness of groups and of ensemble dancing. Instead of using groups for ornament only, as in the old ballet, expressiveness should advance from the face to the whole body, from the individual to the group and finally to the expressiveness of the combined dancing of a whole crowd. No better example of the rule could be found than that provided by Fokine himself in the choreography of "Pétrouchka." Massine not only finds new dance steps and their combinations, but handles his groups and crowds with more mastery than either Balachine or Lifár, his old colleagues in the Diaghileff Ballet. This is seen in "Les Présages," an ambitious ballet with a "noisy" backcloth and costumes by André Masson, to the music of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Massine's choreography and the dancing of Baronova and Lichine are perhaps the best things about it.

"Le Beau Danube" belongs to a more frivolous genre, Massine's fine book and choreography are matched by scenery and costumes "after" Constantin Guys and the evergreen waltz music of old Johann Strauss. In form and treatment this exhilarating work, with its happy touches of humor, is the most satisfying of the new ballets. "Jeux d' Enfants"—for which Joan Miro provided the décors and costumes and Bizet the music—runs it close. Baronova as a spinning top does a non-stop "turn" which would bring down any vaudeville house. Space forbids more than mention of "Scuola di Ballo," "Beach" (with a very characteristic setting by Dufy) and "La Concurrence" (music by Auric).

Efrem Kurtz conducts a full symphony orchestra in which one noticed many well-known players. The Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo opens a season in New York some time in November.

By Giacomelli, Venice—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scene From the Production of "Othello" in the Court of the Ducal Palace, Venice.

'Othello' in Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

VENICE has provided an unusual dramatic performance by giving "Othello" in the courtyard of the Ducal Palace. The drama of Desdemona acted in her native city, and in one of the noblest and most historic buildings of that city, was no small thing, and although the action soon removes to Cyprus, it is always in relation to Venice that Othello is known.

The production was under the direction of the Russian, Peter Schairoff, whose task it was to stage the drama against the architectural background of the courtyard, suggesting the necessary changes of scene by mere touches and play of lights. A pale green veil, for instance, represented the sea of Cyprus, a group of gauze cypresses and a perspective of arcade denoted Cyprus, a baldacchino introduced at the opportune moment upon the loggia surrounding the courtyard suggested the chamber of Desdemona in the last act.

A substitute for a curtain was found in a troop of Venetian warriors who, holding aloft the rich and heavy banners taken from the Turks, ranged themselves at the end of each act in front of the low platform in such a way as to screen it from view, dividing in the center and dispersing right and left on the resumption of the action.

The Desdemona was Kiki Palmer, the Othello, Camillo Pillotto, the Iago, Filippo Scelzo. They were supported by a large company. With the whole courtyard at his disposal the producer had an opportunity to produce some striking effects, as when Othello spoke while descending the splendid Scala dei Giganti and Iago gave his perfidious monologue standing beside one of the bronze wells. Shakespeare, however, can hardly be said to have received his due, since the prose translation had been much cut and adapted.

Bayreuth, 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

II

Bayreuth, Ger.

"PARSIFAL" will always remain for some of us the greatest experience of Bayreuth. Only in Bayreuth does one find the right acoustic conditions for the work, and only there can the perilous combination of the sacred and the profane be protected from, at least, the clumsiest misinterpretations. Richard Strauss, who this year conducted the work for the first time, also bowed before the genus loci. In no way did he interfere with the character of the work, not even in the second act, where most conductors introduce a furioso as a contrast to the breadth and solemnity of the two contiguous acts. Nor as conductor has Strauss ever given us anything greater, more concentrated or more comprehensive than this act. The first act was also allowed unimpeded flow in all its spontaneity and amplitude, without once breaking the thread. Only in the last act did the tension seem to give a little, yet without losing any of the full, sonorous glamour.

The vocal ensembles were the finest that could be heard in Germany today. Frida Leider (Kundry) has no rivals in beauty, poise and distinction of voice-production. Fritz Wolff (Parsifal), an ideal ascetic figure, was so completely immersed in the part that one was glad to forgo all "tenor effects." The best declaimer of the performance was Ivar Andresen (Gurnemanz). In dispensing with the more violent outbursts, Heinrich Schlusnus (Amfortas) achieved twice as much effect with the soft quality of his voice. Daniela Thode is thoroughly acquainted with the production of the opera, and everything was dignified, revitalized—even the "traditional." One might say that not in vain is one the daughter of Cosima and Hans von Bülow. That everything should appear small and puppetlike is due to fealty to the past. For with the exception of the Klingsor scene and the Magic Garden we are still presented with the settings of 1882—a historical curiosity. Yet these old respectable, realistic scenes are better than the new ones sanctioned by Siegfried Wagner.

"The "Ring" had a completely new setting. In the sum total of Wagner's works the pictorial and the scenic are the weakest parts. In that respect he was bound by the times, and his grandest theatrical visions scarcely rose above a riot of color and form à la Makart. His demands were stupendous, but they were daring only in their difficulty, and old-fashioned in their realism. Today we no longer have any desire to carry out all Wagner's demands, even if we could so so better than 50 years ago.

Emil Preetorius obviously did not have an easy time with the representatives—or rather the women representatives—of the Bayreuth "tradition." It is all the more to his credit that he should have found an ideal solution for some of the scenes: the superb final scene in the "Walküre," with Brünnhilde's rock encircled by flames; the depth of the forest and the lair of the dragon Fafner, and Mime's forge in the cavern. Some other things were more conventional, but taste and ingenuity were conspicuous even where a compromise was necessary.

As usual, the "Walküre" was the apex of the performances of the cycle. Here Carl Elmendorff reached unaccustomed heights, Frida Leider (Brünnhilde) and Rudolf Bockelmann (Wotan) were once more to the fore, and the combination of Maria Müller (Sieglinde), Franz Völker (Siegmund) and Emanuel List (Hunding) resulted in the most finished presentation of the first act I have ever witnessed.

"Rheingold" was a weaker opening of the cycle, and "Siegfried" failed because the hero, Max Lorentz, was master only of the "Sprechgesang." The whole evening seemed under a cloud until Frida Leider once more raised it to the heights of a poetic and musical experience. She sustained this exalted mood in "Götterdämmerung," when Emanuel List was a worthy partner with his powerful Hagen. The Bayreuth "Ring" of 1933 was also a synthesis of the great achievements of the German operatic stage of the last 10 years; for the last 10 years constitute a climax in German operatic art.

[This is the second of two articles on the Bayreuth Festival of 1933. The first appeared in these columns Sept. 11.]

Composers at the Helm

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

COMPOSERS, realizing that they chiefly are the parties affected by the outcome of festivals of modern music, have assumed charge of the meetings to be held at Yaddo, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. Not only that, they have gathered the material for their programs exclusively in the United States. They are themselves directing the concerts, they are determining what works shall be performed, and they are confining the whole matter to the product of their own country, taking care that all sections, east, west, north and south, shall be represented as fairly as possible.

So, another move is made toward that independence and self-confidence which has long been a hope of Americans trying to express themselves in the fine arts. It is made, too, not by someone who wants to assist the native cause, not by a patron who would like to befriend writers of music, wherever they may be, on shoreland or prairie or among the hills, but by the persons themselves who put the notes of songs, sonatas and symphonies on paper; or, better perheps say, who communicate their fancies and their feelings to us through the sound of voices and instruments.

* * *

Music, we all agree, is universal. Nor is music, by any power or persuasion, held within frontiers. Nevertheless, every masterpiece of composition, from necessity, grows out of a particular soil. Every composer of high distinction, without escape, writes in a national manner, according as he is Italian, French, German, Russian or whatever else. To talk, therefore, about quartets or operas, means getting at once into geographic entanglements. To think clearly concerning Beethoven and Brahms, we must bear in mind the location of Vienna; concerning Verdi, we must rectify, by the atlas, out notion of Milan; concerning Wagner, we must set Munich, Bayreuth and other German towns in their proper square on the page.

During the decade of the twenties, a society flourished in Europe for the cultivation and encouragement of modern styles of composing. Yes; and it still continues to flourish, giving annual festivals, with change of place each year. From the international standpoint, it has done well, no dispute, by new movements, wherever originating, and will doubtless keep on doing well by them for a good while to come. It has hardly caught, though, the interest and enthusiasm of American composers in the way that might have been expected; and it has of course been unable to seize the imagination of the American public, because of the distance it keeps from the American scene. True enough, there has been an American committee, but more of an honorary and complimentary than of an active and influential sort. This committee, from all appearances, has been little invited to participate in general councils and even less permitted to guide festival policies. Noboody can be certain, therefore, that the efforts and accomplishments of men and women writing music in the United States today are reasonably represented and adequately illustrated on the programs of this society's meetings.

* * *

And yet, ought the officers of a European institution, in a sepsible view of the case, do the sifting and the choosing that determines what is, and what is not, valuable in the American output? If the board of composers who control affairs at Yaddo were to reply to that question, they would probably declare the preliminary testing and proving to be a home duty. To judge by the tone of their announcements, they have arrived at the conclusion that an artist who desires to become known to the kindreds of the world must first make his position amongst his own people secure.

Regarding, now, this subject of modern music, to which Yaddo calls our attention; the fact is that we are pretty modern, even the most conservative of us, in what we willingly listen to. We do not, under ordinary circumstances, pay heed to works dating back more than a couple of hundred years. A few pieces from the seventeenth century survive, and a very few from the sixteenth hold a certain antique charm for us. But the art of tone lacks the permanentcy of other arts. As soon as it is done publishing our moods, it tends to grow useless and to get discarded. Possibly composers of our own immediate moment tell the story more plainly than we like; and some of us, in consequence, would rather stay away from where the Coplands and the Antheils are active. Just the same, they refuse to be quieted. They know that they will be heard at last, and that the most genuine and outspoken of them will be accepted.

Boston's Rogier van der Weyden

By DOROTHY ADLOW

THE art world has its surprises almost daily, surprises which to connoisseurs and experts are as exciting as political changes and upheavals are to statesmen. Archæological pursuit has brought to light enormous quantities of treasure in recent years; specialists have been busy attributing them; dealers marketing them. Naturally there has been some haste in the disposal; the finders have often been too enthusiastic, frequently affixing the name of a master to a reproduction. Sometimes they have erred in the direction of understatement, attributing the work of a master to a mere copyist.

Today the matter of attribution is not left only to the discerning eye of the connoisseur. There are technical means of discovering the provenience, to wit, analysis by means of X-ray, and comparison of chemical composition of layers of paint. Overpainting, touching up, restoration can be established very soon by these means.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been in possession of a Flemish painting, "St. Luke Drawing the Virgin," for four decades. It was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Higginson. There were conflicting arguments as to the author, but the Museum maintained for many years that this picture was made by the famous Flemish primitive painter, Rogier van der Weyden. However, doubt was expressed by the question mark which was appended in parenthesis to the name of the master. The picture was not assigned to one of the places of honor with which the great masters are generally signalized in museum installation.

The "Lucas Madonna" was sent to Berlin over a year ago. In the studio of the Berlin Museum, it has been subjected to cleaning and analysis by the expert restorer, Helmut Ruhemann. With the brown varish removed and the film of dirt cleaned, and the layers of paint added by later craftsmen carefully removed, the restorer could finally determine that the work of van der Weyden remained intact. No damage was done to the original by all this superimposition. The colors of the master came to light luminous and brilliant after being concealed for centuries by the murky pigment of inferior painters.

All this technical pursuit is interesting enough, but more important is the fact that we shall now see the picture as the master painted it. Flemish primitives, startling almost for their elaborate design and gemlike color, are amongst the most appealing of all primitive works. Rogier was a contemporary of the van Eycks. He and they gave to the Northern School a prestige which rivaled that of the Italian primitives.

In this canvas, we may observe how Rogier built up his compositional theme in terms of lines which play against one another in a multiplicity of angles. Line, not form, is the Flemish instrument of expression. The drapery built up with line is far more sophisticated than the heads and the small figure of the child, which are somewhat stiff and inarticulate. Rogier, a Fleming, is a virtuoso in rendition of surfaces. The mosaic floor, the tapestry, the satins, the glass are depicted with exactness. Rogier's realism, however, was not so unmitigated as that of his famous contemporaries.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

The World's Biggest Stock Company

LIKE the small boy who, watching the sun putting on its spectacular one-a-day of slipping behind the horizon, cried eagerly, "Do it again, Daddy," the public likes its simple pleasures to be endlessly repeated. And the American motion picture magnate's chief aim in life is to please the public.

So-o-o-o, since Mr. George Barbier was once a good father, stout, prosperous and fairly good-natured, when a portly, middle-aged father of comfortable means is required we are assured of his efficacious presence. He can also be a judge or what-have-you in the substantial respectable line.

Then there is Mr. C. Henry Gordon, swarthy and moustachioed, with insinuating movements and menace in his voice. The mark of the villain is on his forehead. Who would think of attempting to remove it? Or take Mr. Arthur Hohl, condemned by successive accomplishments to the sneaky, contemptible rôle. In a recent picture, as a world-battered sea cap'n, the camera brought out, in one of his better moments, a resemblance to Robert Louis Stevenson, and we suggested at the time that he might be given a chance to reform in a biographical picture. As they say in every play ever written—we wonder.

Funny (ha! ha!) and funny (queer) it is to see Mr. Reginald Owen disporting himself in masquerade garments as a merry King Louis of France, and then walk a few blocks to find him in another cinema house, wearing the deducing powers and Harris tweeds of Sherlock Holmes, and again on the same bill, in a second picture, clad in the scant raiment of the tropics and peering over his spectacles as a mildly daft scholar consigned to South Sea Island exile; in all three views maintaining the peculiar loose-knit walk and clipped speech of the Englishman—in short being very definitely Mr. Reginald Owen. Mr. Alan Dinehart, appearing in the same film with him, looks like an almost-double or at least an American version. But it's Alan Dinehart, you say, playing at being somebody else.

* * *

The instant Mr. Herbert Mundin makes his comic entry on the screen, there is a rustle of recognition in the audience. Your neighbors sigh contentedly, "Herbert Mundin," and sit back to be amused. No matter what his particular disguise of the moment may be, it is Herbert Mundin and his Cockney accent to them and there is no more to ask. The same delighted murmur greets Mr. Charles Ruggles. His nervous, rabbit-like maneuvers, his querulous acceptance of fictitious misfortunes, are good for reels to come.

You will note that we are considering featured players, not stars. Mr. Robert Barrat is a useful member of this Hollywood Stock Company. His huge size (to th we mean, with some bulk horizontally too) marks him unmistakably. Yet he is able to ring some changes in make-up and swings easily into a variety of rôles. Mr. Edwin Arnold's deep voice is his trade-mark. It mostly expresses tolerance, kindliness, wisdom and like virtues, but he is sometimes allowed to stray into one of the gentler gangster parts.

These are general utility men—heavies, funnies queer ducks and characters. Even when permitted to wander slightly from their own narrow path, the aura of type is upon them.

* * *

Among the women, we look to Miss Zasu Pitts for bland bewilderment, and ceaselessly expect Miss Gracie Allen's high, flat voice to utter imbecilities. The moguls once broke a rule and cast Miss Thelma Todd in a romantic rôle, with Mr. Dennis King. Whether because audiences couldn't so associate her, or she couldn't dissociate herself from comedy, she was completely a misfit.

Now isn't it true? Did any of these players ever give you a surprise?

As for the curleycued ingénues, cut out like so many paper dolls from a multifolded paper, the main difficulty is to distinguish one from another. Or the manly juveniles—place them back to back and their broad young shoulders tell the same story over and over again.

We have left out a great many names from the roster of competents. The cited cases come to mind at the time of writing because they have been most recently seen. Dja ever notice—there's always a run on a screen actor? Consider the case of Miss Margaret Lindsay, for instance. She won a laurel wreath of critical approval in "Cavalcade," though we found her one of the least interesting participants in that sterling picture. It was the incident given her to play, we think, and not her playing of it, that got the effect. Well, at any rate, she has appeared almost continuously ever since—with a decreasing ratio of interest. What potentialities she may have, have yet to be revealed.

And what's to be done about all this? You couldn't make Mr. Mundin into a romantic lead, nor Mr. Ruggles into a heavy villain. Nor would you want to. The place of featured players is in the supporting cast. They are the embroidery on the material. Our complaint is that it is so often machine embroidery. Not that it matters when the material is sleazy and very, very perishable. . . .

BUT—if some of these players were allowed to be themselves, or rather, given freer play in their interpretations, instead of having continually to live up to the directors' or the public's conception of them, they might turn out a few hand stitches.

Then the World's Biggest Stock Company would become a Repertory Theater. And wouldn't that be sumpin'?

Miss Doris Doe, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera, offers two scholarships for girls for the coming season, divided into two age classes—A, not over 20, and B, not over 25. Each scholarship will entitle the winner to training and supervised study to the extent of $500 with Sibyl Sammis MacDermid, with whom Miss Doe has long studied. Application should be made to Concert Management George Leyden Colledge, 113 West 57th Street, New York. Auditions will be held Sept. 28 and 29.

The governors of the Shakespeare Festival Theater at Stratford-on-Avon feel that the experiment of prolonging the summer festival to 21 weeks, instead of closing the theater between the spring and summer seasons, has been justified. The total attendance during the season was about 170,000. While there were many overseas visitors, the bulk of the audiences were English.

Most Actors Need Editing

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

WHEN Cyril Maude returned to the United States from Australia, in the course of his three-year tour in "Grumpy," he opened his second Boston engagement in this comedy with a sparkling performance. Astonished at his freshness in a part he had acted more than 800 times, we asked him how he did it. "Quite simple," was the reply. "Marked in the prompt copy of the play are all the places where the spectators laugh when the performance is right. Once a week my stage manager sits out front and watches the book all through the performance, noting every spot where a laugh has been lost. Right after that performance we call a rehearsal, find out what has happened, and so get the laugh back at the next performance.

That is the good stage workman's attitude toward his task, we submit, an attitude that would restore prestige to the theater. Just now there is moaning along Broadway about the depressed state of the stage. People who have worked long in the theater, and should know better, shake their heads dismally when ineptly written and incompetently directed plays open and close the same week. The fact is that ineffective theatrical performances cannot stand up in competition these days with efficient film entertainments. Whatever one may think of the standardized Hollywood product, with its truckling to mass prejudices and to yearnings for the unearned increment, nobody can deny that it is workmanlike within the its self-imposed limitations.

* * *

To be blunt about it, most of the half-baked productions that are being offered to New York playgoers deserve to perish of the exposure of their incompetence. How some of these formless, thin and outmoded new plays ever manage to reach production, we shall never understand. One can only assume that they are accepted without reading. Having been accepted, however, there is no excuse for not giving them every possible chance of surviving, by seeing that they are put on by a competent stage director.

Yet, what has happened during the last few weeks? A "drama of New York today" was staged with none of that tightening-up that almost every play manuscript needs during the rehearsal period. The actors were given lines unsuitable for stage use, and the director had been unable to give them help, being as little qualified for his job, apparently, as the man who wrote the play. The audience jeered at the thing, which became so aggressively bad during the final scenes that some of the more embarrassed spectators walked out.

A week later a little theater group that has the support of some of the best people in town put on a wretched performance of a stilted and pretentious melodrama. Antiquated though the play was, it could have been turned into something resembling a folk drama if the high-faluting had been cut out of the text and if the director had persuaded the players to achieve simple and human characterizations. But no. Even the best player in the cast had not been told when he was effective and when he was not. Few are the actors who have the gift of seeing themselves as others see them.

This play was staged by someone with a good eye for the theater, but no ear. Listening judgment would have led him to cut the parts of those who looked their rôles but could not speak their lines. For this melodrama was topheavy with useless talk. That stage director did not know his job, so the sympathetic and choice audience that had paid for butter was fobbed off with oleomargarine, and an opportunity was lost.

Another Belasco is not needed, necessarily, however welcome he would be in a theater that sorely misses the example of his craftsmanship. But why not engage men who *do* know how to put on a play effectively? There are a number of men in New York now, apparently inactive, who are capable of realizing most of any play manuscript's values. We could name half a dozen such men offhand, but shall not out of fairness to the dozen others there may be. Is it because their fees are considered to be too high, or that they are not good salesmen of their talents, when men far less qualified are chosen to misdirect actors or direct them not at all?

* * *

Only a week ago we saw a comedy in which the leading woman, a first-rate comédienne, had been given no stage business beyond the instruction to sit at the right of the stage during most of the performance and read a book intermittently. That book became a foolish appurtenance to the scene by the time the second act started, and in the third act it was just silly, an incredible symbol of the stage director's lack of ideas. One simply sat there feeling sorry for the players.

That sort of thing shows on the part of some responsible person a lack of respect for the stage. The theater today can be a more enchanting place than any cinema, or it can be a house of boredom. An indispensable link in the chain of talents that produces delight in the playhouse is the competent stage director. You won't blame the actors, when they work under such a man, for the shortcomings of the playwright.

Style in the Painter's Color

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A VISIT to the exhibition by seven artists at the New School of Social Research offers clear evidence that color is a mental and emotional thing peculiar to the person who lays it on paper or canvas in making a picture. Color in painting is a subject of such scope that no atempt can be made in this place to consider it in its fullness, even if all the attention were to be devoted to but one of these seven persons; yet that scope may be hinted at in referring to single phases of the work of each of the seven.

With Mr. John E. Costigan color is light, a transmuted thing made up of subtle reflections of the hues of surrounding objects. A yellow dress worn by the woman in the "Mother and Child" picture is flecked with lavender echoes of purple passages along the ground. The soft blues on the shadowed side of the child's head form a harmony with the yellow where sunshine touches his hair. Here is no color that copies Renoir or Manet, but a tapestry of tone that is altogether Mr. Costigan's, put on with a texture of impasto that has as much interest in itself as the tonalities of a Persian carpet.

In Mrs. Marguerite Zorach's "Grandfather Jones" may be seen at play a feeling for color as a pristine thing, a childlike delight in pure hues. Dabs of vermilion are put on over yellow to form the autumn coloring of the trees. The lawn is green in many subtle tones that have few reflections from the surrounding objects. Mrs. Zorach delights in the wicker pattern of a rocking chair and the crisp, dark spots formed on the ground coloring by the dark forms of a cat, some ducks and a hen.

Color used in third-dimensional fashion is to be noticed in "Arbor Day," by Mrs. Georgina Klitgaard. Dominant in the composition is the clearly modeled shape of the country school. One could thrust one's hands into the foliage of these trees. Substantial are the blossoms of the apple tree, and there are dark recesses in the shadows on the distant hills. The children at play in the yard seem surrounded by air, as if the brush made a circuit of them.

Mr. Emil Holtzhauer in his water color, "Franklin Square," delights in color as pattern. The windows in the dark red warehouse are touched in with sepia, blue and pale green, and on the shadow side they are maroon. Strongly accented with color are the shapes of the stones of the great granite piers of Brooklyn Bridge seen in the background. Beyond are the lavender forms of Brooklyn skyscrapers and swirls of light blue in the sky.

Mr. Hayley Lever in "Electric Stove" reveals the color beauty of common things. The shining brass seems almost golden and the aluminum saucepan is like a silver urn. The sheen of light on the metal, the glisten of the black enamel, the mysterious greens of the china cup and the warm brown richness of the casserole are all tokens of an emotional feeling for color.

Mr. Jerome Myers in "The Gypsies" shows us how lyrical and sympathetic color may be in its human interpretation. The artist conveys to us his rejoicing in the faded tones of the garments of these wanderers and is concerned not at all that the wearers may not be model citizens. What concerns him is the loveliness of the thing seen objectively.

Mr. Frank London in "Plowed Field" is concerned with modeling colored light and shade in a landscape that is filled with dramatic tonalities. The dark sides of the buildings in the distance bring out brilliantly the sunny surfaces by contrast, and over the whole there is a feeling of atmosphere in motion.

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LUNCHES

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Why not let them help you in the solution of your school luncheon problems?

Dunlap Takes Amateur Golf Title Easily

Defeats Marston in Final of U. S. Championship at Cincinnati 6 and 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18—George T. Dunlap Jr. of Flushing, L. I., is the amateur champion golfer of the United States for the season of 1933, succeeding C. Ross Somerville of London, Ontario, the 1932 title-holder. This is the first time Dunlap has ever held the title. He was intercollegiate champion in 1930 and 1931 and has also held the North and South championship. This year he also reached the semi-final round of the British amateur championship.

Dunlap won the championship Saturday on the links of the Kenwood Country Club when he defeated Maxwell R. Marston of Overbrook, Penna., amateur champion in 1923, in the final round 6 and 5. He gave one of the best exhibitions of golf ever displayed in the final round of a championship tournament and well deserved his victory. He covered the first 18 holes of the match in 68, just three strokes under par and equaling the record for the Kenwood course. This put him 7 up and left very little doubt as to the final outcome of the match. Only once has 68 been bettered in the final of a United States championship tournament and that was by Bobby Jones.

Over the second 18 holes in the afternoon Marston was able to make a closer match of it. At the end of the twenty-second hole Dunlap had increased his margin to 9 up, but at this point he faltered in his play and Marston made his best showing by taking three of the next four holes to reduce the margin to 6 up, at which point it stayed as the next five holes were halved in par. The summary:

U. S. Amateur Golf Championship—Final Round

George T. Dunlap Jr., Flushing, L. I., N. Y., defeated Maxwell R. Marston, Overbrook, Penna., 6 and 5.

Yanks Tried Hard To Maintain Fast Washington Pace

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	95	47	.669
New York	83	54	.606
Philadelphia	72	67	.518
Cleveland	73	71	.507
Detroit	69	76	.476
Chicago	62	78	.443
Boston	58	83	.411
St. Louis	53	89	.373

Results Sept. 16

Washington 11, Detroit 4.
Washington 4, Detroit 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Results Sept. 17

New York 3, Cleveland 2.
New York 6, Cleveland 1.
Washington 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Any day now the Washington Senators will be assured of the 1933 American League baseball pennant. Today the Senators are 9½ games ahead of the second-place New York Yankees, who have only a very remote chance of catching the leaders between now and the first day of October. The Yanks are in a winning streak, but the Senators need win only about three more games and the race is over.

The Yankees are certain to finish second, unless the Senators collapse. Philadelphia, in third position, is too far behind to catch the Yanks. It is possible for Cleveland to overtake the Athletics, but that is also only a slim possibility. The second division finds Detroit, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis in that order. The White Sox are within striking distance of the Tigers, but the Red Sox are firmly intrenched in seventh place and the Browns cannot get out of the cellar.

The Yankees did their very best to maintain interest in the American League race right down the home stretch. They have played eight games in Yankee Stadium against western foes in the past two weeks and six of these resulted in victories, one was a tie and the only defeat came from Fred Marberry of Detroit.

Jimmy Foxx of the Athletics is certain to capture the individual batting title in the junior circuit. His average is more than 20 ponts better than that of Heinie Manush of Washington, who holds second place along with Al Simmons of the White Sox. Lou Gehrig, New York, and Luke Appling, Chicago, are not far behind Manush and Simmons.

Foxx also holds a substantial lead in the home-run race with a total of 45. Babe Ruth is next with 30, after hitting two yesterday against the Indians.

Shawnee Swimmers Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Shawnee Country Club swimmers won the men's senior Central A. A. A. U. team title in the series of meets ending Saturday at California Park here. They compiled 41 points against 20 for Lake Shore A. C. and 18 for the Jewish People's Institute. Lake Shore won the women's title with 48 points, against 10 for Shawnee, six for J. P. I. and six for California Park. In the final contests, Robert Kerber of Shawnee won the 200-meter freestyle in 2m. 39.4s. Albert R. Greene of Lake Shore won the 10-foot springboard diving title with 146.33 points. Among the women, Claudia Eckert of Shawnee won the 100-yard freestyle in 1m. 8.4s. and the 10-foot springboard fancy diving.

Title Goes to San Antonio

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 18 (AP)—The San Antonio Missions became the 1933 Texas League baseball champions here last night by soundly defeating the Buccaneers of Galveston, 12 to 5, in the sixth game of the series. The Missions had previously won three games and Galveston two. The winner will play the victor in the Southern Association playoff between Memphis and New Orleans for the Dixie series title.

Ladoumegue Is Victor

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP)—Jules Ladoumegue, great French middle-distance runner, now racing professionally, defeated Eino Purje of Finland by four meters in a special 2000-meter run in Buffalo stadium Saturday night. Ladoumegue was clocked in 5m. 28.4s, as compared with the amateur mark he established at 5m. 21.8s in 1931.

Southern Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	2	2	.500
Memphis	2	2	.500

Result Sept. 16

New Orleans 3, Memphis 0.

Result Sept. 17

Memphis 8, New Orleans 4.

America's Latest Golf Champion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

George T. Dunlap Jr.

Tottenham Tied For Soccer Lead

Leading Teams British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

Clubs	W	D	L	Goals F	Goals A	Pts
Tottenham	3	2	1	11	5	8
Huddersfield T.	3	2	1	13	9	8
Sunderland	3	1	2	16	6	7
Portsmouth	2	3	1	9	5	7
Leicester	3	1	2	12	8	7
The Arsenal	2	3	1	8	6	7
Manchester City	2	3	1	7	6	7
Stoke City	2	3	1	8	9	7
Birmingham	2	2	2	8	5	6
Sheff'd W'd'sd'y	3	0	3	11	9	6
Aston Villa	3	0	3	11	10	6
Second Division						
Preston No. E.	5	0	1	16	8	10
Notts County	4	1	1	11	5	9
Grimsby Town	4	0	2	16	6	8
Port Vale	4	0	2	12	7	8
Bradford	4	0	2	14	11	8
Bolton Wanders	4	0	2	14	11	8
Fulham	4	0	2	10	8	8
Southampton	3	1	2	10	7	7
Brentford	2	2	2	13	12	6
Hull City	2	2	2	9	9	6
West Ham Unted	2	1	3	16	17	5
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	5	0	1	20	7	10
Tranmere Rov.	4	2	0	15	6	10
Barnsley	4	1	0	15	3	9
Hartlepools Un.	4	1	1	11	6	9
Crewe Alexand.	3	2	1	15	9	8
Barrow	3	2	1	12	8	8
Accring'n Stan.	3	2	1	10	8	8
Doncaster Rov.	3	1	2	10	7	7
Stockport	3	1	2	13	10	7
New Brighton	3	1	2	9	7	7
Halifax Town	3	1	2	10	9	7
Third Division—Southern Section						
Exeter City	5	0	2	16	9	10
Crystal Palace	4	2	1	14	8	10
Norwich City	4	1	1	16	7	9
Aldershot Town	3	3	0	8	4	9
Swindon Town	3	2	1	10	5	8
Charlt'n Athletic	3	2	1	13	8	8
Luton Town	3	2	2	19	12	8
Bristol Rovers	4	0	2	12	8	8
Cardiff City	3	1	2	9	7	7
Torquay United	3	1	2	10	15	7
Queen's Pk Rgrs	3	0	3	8	9	6
Scottish League—First Division						
Motherwell	8	0	0	18	3	16
Glasgow Rang'rs	6	2	1	33	9	14
Queen's Park	6	1	0	18	8	13
Kilmarnock	5	2	1	21	15	12
Dundee	5	1	0	18	5	11
Falkirk	4	2	3	19	20	10
Hearts	3	3	0	19	8	9
St. Johnstone	3	3	1	12	7	9
Ayr United	4	1	4	23	35	9
Aberdeen	4	0	4	22	17	8
Hibernian	3	2	3	13	11	8
Second Division						
Greenock M'r'n	5	0	1	12	4	10
Dunfermline	4	1	1	17	8	9
Forfar Athletic	4	1	1	19	10	9
Arbroath	4	0	2	17	6	8
St. Bernard	4	0	2	14	8	8
East Fife	4	0	2	11	9	8
Stenhousemuir	4	0	2	12	12	8
Albion Rovers	3	1	2	13	8	7
East Stirling	3	1	2	14	12	7
King's Park	2	2	2	17	12	6
Dumbarton	3	0	3	10	11	6
Irish League						
Distillery	5	0	1	12	4	10
Glentoran	4	1	1	13	7	9
Linfield	4	0	1	16	3	8
Portadown	4	0	2	10	7	8
Belfast City	3	1	0	16	8	7
Ballymena	3	1	2	11	10	7
Coleraine	3	0	3	10	14	6
Ards	2	1	3	9	7	5
Derry City	2	1	3	5	5	5
Bangor	2	1	3	11	12	5
Glenavon	2	0	4	7	11	4

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Tottenham Hotspurs Saturday celebrated their return to the first division after five years in the second, by holding Arsenal, an ancient rival, to a 1-to-1 tie in the English League's feature game. Crowds of Londoners who had not seen the teams play in half a decade filled the Whitehart Lane grounds to watch the battle.

The result of the game left the Spurs still tied for division leadership with Huddersfield, which played a 2-to-2 tie with Stoke City.

Watts Wins Skeet Shoot

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Glen B. Watts of the Nassau Trapshooting Club, Lynbrook, L. I., captured the great eastern individual skeet shooting championship at the Remington Gun Club range here yesterday by shattering 98 targets in 100 tries. The team championship was won by the Waltham (Mass.) Gun Club with a score of 466 out of 500. Shooting under unfavorable conditions, Mrs. R. G. Vance of Waban, Mass., set a new competitive record in the great eastern ladies' championship Saturday by shattering 90 targets. Mrs. Small, defending champion and record holder, had to be content with second place despite the fact she tied her own mark of 88.

Moonshine Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 18—Moonshine, representing the Narragansett Bay Fleet, retained its Atlantic coast championship title of the star class yachts off here, Saturday, although Fleet Star II was the winner of the final race, while Moonshine finished sixth in the final. Fleet Star II was disqualified from Friday's race, which she won, and this took 21 points from her total for the series and left her with 77. Moonshine had 97 points for the series and Chuckle, representing Moriches Bay, finished second with 78 points.

Miss Ridley in Final

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Top-seeded Joan C. Ridley of England, recently crowned middle states champion, yesterday fought her way into the final of the Philadelphia district women's grass court tennis championship by defeating the defending champion, Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. By her victory, Miss Ridley earned the right to meet Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club star, seeded third, in the final. Miss Kendig scored a quick victory over Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., ranked fourth. The scores were 7—5, 6—3.

College Football Results

Davis and Elkins 45, Morris Harvey 0.
William and Mary 7, Roanoke 6.

Owens Overtakes Pearson in Sprint

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 18 (AP)—Jesse Owens, star sprinter of Cleveland, fought off the challenge of Bert Pearson, Canadian sprint champion, to win the 100-yard event at the Hamilton Olympic Club's track and field meet here Saturday in 9.9s. Pearson broke with the gun but Owens caught him at the 75-yard mark and edged across the line a winner.

Pearson evened the score with Owens, however, in the 220-yard event, racing Owens into a two-yard defeat. Pearson's time was 22.1s. E. Deacon of Hamilton was third.

Owens captured his second event of the day, the running broad jump, with a mark of 24ft. 7¾in. O Holland of Hamilton was second and E. Sheehan, Toronto, third.

Phil Edwards, McGill middle distance runner, spreadeagled a field of 16 in the half-mile to win by 50 yards in 1m. 55 1-5s.

Betty Taylor, Hamilton Olympic Club, equaled the Canadian record for the girls' 80-meter hurdles in defeating Evelyn Hall of Chicago, a rival in the 1932 Olympics. Miss Taylor won by two yards in a 12-second final, narrowly missing a new record, with Miss Hall second and Roxy Atkins of Toronto, third.

Art Ravensdale, Hamilton, won the 220-yard hurdles in a driving finish from T. Duncan, Detroit, and C. Groh, Buffalo, third. His time was 25.4s.

Ada MacKenzie Wins Canadian Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 18—Ada MacKenzie of the Toronto Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club, holder of the Canadian close and Ontario women's golf titles, added the Canadian open championship to her list on Saturday when she defeated Margery Kirkham of Forest Hills Golf Club, Montreal, 8 to 6 in the 36-hole final.

The winner was much the better player throughout, making few mistakes and she had a big advantage off the tees. In the morning round, during which she picked up a four-hole lead, she had an 82, the same score with which she won the medal on Monday. Miss Kirkham was erratic and won only seven of the 30 holes played.

They were on even terms at the end of the seventh hole, but Miss MacKenzie won the eighth and held the lead for the remainder of the match. She was 4 up at the eighteenth, 5 up at the twenty-seventh and then won the next three to end the match. The summary:

Canadian Women's Open Golf Championship—Final Round

Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club, defeated Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Montreal, 8 and 6.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	102	67	.604
Hollywood	100	69	.591
Portland	96	70	.578
Sacramento	91	76	.545
Oakland	79	89	.470
Missions	72	97	.426
San Francisco	71	98	.420
Seattle	60	105	.364

Results Sept. 16

Hollywood 3, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 6.
Portland 7, Oakland 3.
Sacramento at Seattle, postponed.

Results Sept. 17

Sacramento 5, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 3.
Missions 8, Hollywood 0.
Missions 5, Hollywood 4 (7 innings).
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 1.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 6, Portland 5.

Canada and Great Britain Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER Bay, L. I., Sept. 18—Canada and Great Britain were the winners in the two races held in the international dinghy series off here yesterday. Canada met Long Island and won by 14¼ points to 7, while Great Britain defeated Rochester 13¼ to 6. Great Britain is the only undefeated team in the series and has 28½ points to its credit as the result of the two races sailed. Canada comes next with 22¼. The championship is to be decided on a round-robin basis with each team meeting the other, best two out of three races.

Bermuda Skippers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, L. I., Sept. 18—Scoring 19 points to 17¼ for the United States yachts, the Bermuda skippers won the first race in their series for one-design international yachts off this port, yesterday. Susan, representing the United States, finished first, but the visiting yachtsmen took second, fourth, fifth and sixth places to give them the lead in the point standing.

Greenleaf Wins Two More

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—E. Ralph Greenleaf won both blocks in his pocket-billiard match with Andrew Ponzi, Saturday. In the afternoon he won 100 to 70, and in the evening 100 to 41. Greenleaf's highest run was 57 and Ponzi's 38.

Giants Need Only Pair of Victories To Clinch Pennant

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	53	.624
Pittsburgh	80	63	.559
Chicago	82	65	.558
St. Louis	78	67	.538
Boston	74	68	.521
Brooklyn	57	83	.407
Philadelphia	54	83	.394
Cincinnati	57	88	.393

Results Sept. 16

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 0.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
New York 6, Chicago 3.
St. Louis 14, Brooklyn 13 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 1.

Results Sept. 17

Cincinnati 5, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 0.
New York 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 5.
Only games scheduled.

Within the next few days the New York Giants will become baseball champions of the National League for 1933. The one remaining obstacle between Bill Terry's club and the pennant is the Pittsburgh Pirates, whose chances of finishing first are so slim that only a total collapse by the New York club could bring a World Series to Forbes Field. Yesterday the Giants, by defeating the St. Louis Cardinals, put the Chicago Cubs out of the race for good. New York needs just two more victories, or the equivalent, to clinch the flag.

Less than three weeks ago the Giants started on a trip that was to make or break them. Their first stop was Boston, where the improved Braves were sweeping everything before them in championship style. Boston fans had visions of their first National League pennant since 1914. But the Giants were consistent, and when they left Boston the Braves were practically out of the race.

The Giants next went to Pittsburgh and although the Pirates won the series, three victories to two, those two triumphs were all Terry's men needed to preserve their margin. In Chicago the Giants had their backs against the wall. With a brilliant record at home all season, the Cubs opened their final drive by taking the first two games of the series. But that was the end as far as Chicago was concerned; for the next four contests went to the Giants, who actually assured themselves of the pennant right there in Chicago.

Meanwhile, the Pirates and Cubs are battling for second place. It would seem that the Cubs have the better chance, with the Cardinals also in the running for second-place money. The Braves, with a fine chance to finish fourth or even third, fell to pieces in the West, and now cannot hope for anything better than fifth. It has been a sensational race, one of the tightest in years, and it is not over yet.

As the season rises to its conclusion it appears that the seventh-place Phillies will again monopolize individual batting honors. At the top of the list of regulars is Chuck Klein, slugging outfielder, with an average better than .370. Virgil Davis, a team mate, is second, with plenty to spare over Manager Bill Terry of the Giants, and Wes Schulmerich of the Phillies, who are tied for third position. Klein also leads the National League home-run race with twenty-seven. Berger of Boston has twenty-six.

German Club Defeats U.S. Hockey Team 5 to 4

MAGDEBURG, Ger., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Green and Red Sports Club "loaded up" for the United States women's field hockey team yesterday and handed the visitors the first defeat of their European tour, 5 to 4.

Hilda Hargus, Luebeck star, almost single-handed, accounted for the German triumph, scoring three goals and playing a fine all-around game. One of her goals was an unassisted effort after a spectacular dribble through the entire field.

Freytag opened the scoring for Germany but Anne B. Townsend of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., evened the score a few minutes later. A second goal by Freytag and the first by Fräulein Hargus gave Germany a 3 to 1 lead, but Miss Townsend came through again to cut the margin to 3 to 2 at half time.

Fräulein Margus broke through the American defense early in the second half for Germany's fourth goal but two marvelous shots by Katherine (Kitty) Wiener of the Philadelphia Cricket Club and Betty Richey of Boston tied the score and set the stage for Fräulein Hargus's third and decisive goal shortly before time expired.

International League Playoff (Finals)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	1	0	1.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 17

Rochester 1, Buffalo 0.

International League Playoffs (First and Second Place Teams)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	3	1	.750
Newark	1	3	.250

Result Sept. 16

Rochester 9, Newark 7.

Ireland Defeats Scotland

GLASGOW, Scot., Sept. 18 (AP)—Ireland Saturday defeated Scotland, 2 to 1, in the first international soccer game of the season before 22,000 spectators in Celtic Park. Ireland scored both its goals in the first half. The Scottish team started well, but the game was only seven minutes old when Martin went through and beat Harkness. The same player repeated six minutes later as the result of a miskick by Low in attempting to clear. Ireland continued to dominate the play to the end, though the losers scored in the final half.

Nuesslein Beats Tilden

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—Hans Nuesslein of Germany defeated Bill Tilden, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3, in the final round of singles of a professional tennis tournament here yesterday. Tilden and Bruce P. Barnes won the doubles, defeating Nuesslein and Roman Najuch, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	2	.500
Minneapolis	2	2	.500

Result Sept. 16

Minneapolis 6, Columbus 4.

Germany Defeats France

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP)—Germany defeated France, 83 to 68, in their eighth annual track and field meet in Colombes Stadium yesterday.

Parker Defeats Grant

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18 (AP)—Frank A. Parker, young tennis star, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta in a special match here Saturday, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Perry and Vines Win in Pacific Southwest Play

Englishman, Defending Tennis Title, Appears in Top Form

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, champion of the United States and English Davis Cup star, made a successful first appearance in the defense of his pacific southwest singles title yesterday by defeating Richard Belote of South Pasadena, California intercollegiate doubles champion, 6—1, 6—3. The young Englishman appeared to be at top form.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., former national champion, moved into the second round in the men's singles at the expense of Henry Rosenberg of Seattle, Pacific northwest champion, 6—1, 7—5.

The favorites experienced little opposition. Harold G. N. Lee of England breezed through Stanley Briggs of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3; Edward R. Avory of England won from Lawrence Myers of Santa Monica, 6—3, 6—4; Frank H. D. Wilde of England made short work of George Humiston of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, eliminated Carl Busch of Long Beach, 6—1, 6—2.

Eikichi Ito, Japanese junior champion, ran into difficulty before he defeated Boyd Georgi of Alhambra, 4—6, 9—7, 7—5.

Elizabeth M. Ryan of England and Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, defeated Cecil Miner and Priscilla Merwin, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0, in the second round of the women's doubles.

Without encountering serious opposition, the national mixed doubles champions, Miss Ryan and Vines, won their way to the third round.

Miss Ryan and Vines easily defeated Katherine Wood of Fullerton and Billy Seward of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, Saturday morning.

In the afternoon they eliminated Ruby C. Bishop of Pasadena and Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., both former junior singles champions, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Marbie and Gerald D. Stratford of San Francisco defeated Mr. and Mrs. Robert Laird of Glendale, 6—4, 8—6.

May Hope-Doeg of Santa Monica and Ito of Japan won from Mrs. Ethel Arnold and Gerald Bartosh of Los Angeles by default. Mary F. Heeley and Wilde of England won by default from Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Alkalay of Los Angeles.

Amateurs Defeat Pros

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTBOURNE, Eng.—The British lawn tennis amateurs defeated the professionals by 6 matches to 3 in the annual contest played here recently. Each team won three of the six singles matches, while the amateurs took all three doubles. The top match in the singles was between Daniel Maskell, the British professional champion, and John S. Oliff, one of Britain's leading amateur players. Maskell's speed proved too much for the amateur, who could win only two games in two sets, which ended 6—1, 6—1. C. R. Read and F. H. Poulson were other winners for the professors, while the three successes in the singles for the unpaid players were gained by H. F. David, R. K. Tinkler and I. H. Wheatcroft.

Arsenal Wins Cricket Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The annual competition for the Cricket Challenge Cup competed for by the professional association football clubs of London has this year been won by The Arsenal. In the final match at Leyton recently the "Gunners" defeated the men of the Crystal Palace Club by 230 runs to 97. The chief reason for the Arsenal success was J. H. Huime, the English international footballer who plays for Middlesex in the English intercounty cricket championship. He scored 139 runs for the winners and took six Palace wickets for 34 runs. This was the Arsenal's third success in the competition and on each occasion the opponent has been the Crystal Palace.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Readers are urged to check times given, since the return of standard time on Sept. 25 may cause realignment of some of these programs.

New England

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine—Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

Eastern States

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI, Fla.—Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WQAM, 560kc-535m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

NORFOLK, Va.—Third Sunday of each month, 1:45-2:00 p. m., E. S. T., Station WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-286m.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday of each month, beginning Sept. 11, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

Central States

AUSTIN, Texas — Sundays, 10:15-10:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1300kc-200m.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo.—Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 4 and 5, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., C. D. T., Station WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Thursdays, biweekly, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKRC, 550kc-545m.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m.

FORT WORTH, Texas — Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesday, 11:15-11:25 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb. — Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1050kc-280m.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Daily except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

OKLAHOMA CITY and TULSA, Okla. — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Stations WKY, 900kc-333m, Oklahoma City, and KVOO, 1140kc-263m, Tulsa.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

PIERRE, S. D.—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGFX, 630kc-476m.

POYNETTE, Wis. — Tuesdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

SAN ANGELO, Texas — First and third Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGKL, 1370kc-219m.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 26, 27, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-209m.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Saturdays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKBC, 1360kc-220m.

Mountain States

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily except Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m.; Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 8:00-8:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KPAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

RENO, Nev.—First Friday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.

Territories

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., P. S. T., Station CHWK, 780kc-384m.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. D. T., Station CKOC, 1010kc-297m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Foreign

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

Eastern Daylight Saving Time
WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market reports.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Cinging Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; soloists; double quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Kirilloff's Orchestra.
8:30 "Moe and Neil," sketch.
8:45 Laprel Brothers, quartet.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Organ recital.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 Platinum Syncopators.
10:45 News; sport review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Valerie Bergere," sketch.
5:15 NBC, Georgia Brown, songs.
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, pianists.
5:45 NBC, Musicale.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute; Historical program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Robots and Romance," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Jule Lande, violinist.
10:30 NBC, "Parade of Melody."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance

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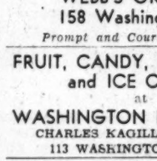

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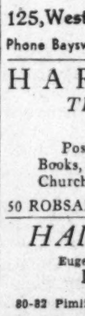

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 143

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR ARTHUR SOMERVELL, the composer of Windermere, early gave great promise as a composer. Many of his songs and choral works are settings of the lyrics of English poets, from Shakespeare to Tennyson and Browning. His cycle from "Maud" stands as a classic of English song. Somervell's art illustrates delightfully the unity of feeling that exists between poetry and music. Gradually, however, he devoted his time mainly to the interests of education, and accomplished much toward raising the standard of musical education in schools and teachers' colleges. As a result of his work, much unworthy music formerly used in schools has been displaced. He helped to compile songs for use in schools, and so to make their own country's beautiful folk songs known to the children of England. The style of his own music is also direct and unaffected.

To an inquiry as to the history of his tune and its name Windermere, Sir Arthur replied in a letter: "I wrote the tune for *The English Hymnal*, and knowing that tunes were supposed to have place names, I chose the name that I love best in the world."

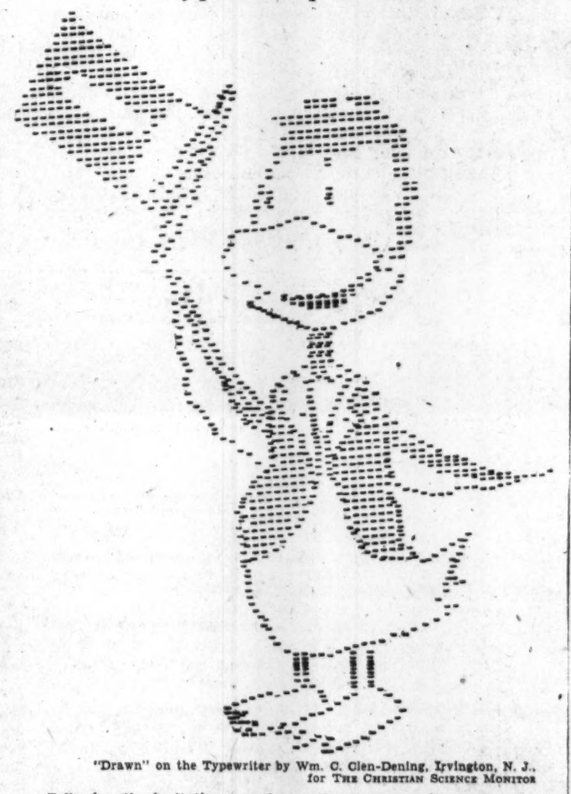
It is not surprising that such a simple, delightful confession came from one who could look back to a childhood's home, set in an atmosphere of such poetic and romantic beauty as surrounds the shores of Lake Windermere. This "River-lake," as it is sometimes called, winds its ten-mile length of blue waters (which never exceed one mile in width) through a valley in the mountainous country known as the Lake District of England, that has an almost world-wide celebrity, for its remarkable and individual beauty. The mountains dominate the landscape, while at their feet, the green valleys and soft woodlands, the swift, clear streams, with their numerous waterfalls, the lakes—15 in number and all widely varied in character—produce scenery of intense interest and haunting beauty. Occasionally, a few cultivated patches and meadows of rich grass are to be seen, while here and there a farmstead may be discovered, whose weathered, blue-gray stone walls blend harmoniously with their surroundings. On the whole, however, there is little cultivated land, and the natural character of the countryside can have altered little since the days of the Druids, and the Roman, Norse and Saxon invaders. Traces of their camps are still to be found on the lower levels.

With the exception of London and Edinburgh, no other spot in the British Isles is more intimately connected with the history of English literature than the Lake District. Many poets and writers, including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey and Ruskin were born or resided there, while among those who loved and visited it were Shelley, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson, Sir Walter Scott, Matthew Arnold, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Clough, Mrs. Hemans and many others.

It is said of Wordsworth that during the 60 years he lived in the Lake District he made it a Mecca and meeting place for poets and lovers of English poetry, whose "influence was wholly for good, wholly for an upward trend of thought."

Thomas Scott, the poet here, was pastor of the Presbyterian Chapel at Ipswich, England. He translated the book of Job into English verse, and his hymns appeared in 1772. This one is named, "Private Judgment, its rights and its duties."

Typ-O-Graph No. 2



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Wm. C. Clen-Dening, Irvington, N. J., for The Christian Science Monitor

Following the invitation issued recently, the typewriter artists have been busying themselves and some interesting work has been sent in. The artist, today, has prepared a dashing picture of our friend Waddles, the Monitor's poetical duck. Look for another Typ-O-Graph in an early issue.

Riddle Answers

1. Because his business makes him sell fish.
2. His tale comes from his head.
3. The nose.
4. When scaled.
5. It takes G, to make it Go.
6. The elder.
7. Because it makes oil Boil.
8. What goes into it.
9. The date.
10. To cover his head.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Value(s) before and after" (Mrs. O. M. R.)—The correspondent asks whether it should be "value" or "values" in the following:

> In the opinion of the A—— D——, the market value(s) of the property before and after the change of grade and construction of the improvements and the damage sustained by the property are as given below.

Obviously, there are two market values: one, before the work is done; the other, after. Strictly speaking, then, "values" should be used. On the other hand, "values" might suggest more than one before, and more than one after. The safest course is to recast, and in this instance it can be done rather simply:

> In the opinion of the A—— D——, the market value of the property before, as well as after, the change of grade and construction of the improvement, and the damage sustained by the property, are as given below.

It will be recalled that a noun introduced by "with," "together with," "as well as," etc., does not change a singular subject to a plural. (The rooster, as well as the hens, was (not were) sold.") In the sentence submitted, however, this manner of introducing the thought of a second value, without making the word plural, has a decided advantage—especially if the two values and the damage (three items) are to be listed. Note, too, the clarity achieved by the additional commas.

"Two-year-old Donald's mother was . . ." (G. V. R., who asks: "How old was Donald?") — How many guesses?

We are willing to concede that "The mother of two-year-old Donald was . . ." might be preferred by some, but we see very little chance for ambiguity in the construction submitted. We know of no rule forbidding a modifier for a possessive noun. Would there be much hair-tearing over "little Donald's mother"? As our courage rises, we make bold to defend even "thirty-year-old Donald's mother," feeling that the age clearly limits Donald, and not his mother. (Compare: "Donald's thirty-year-old mother.")

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ATTEMPT the end, and never stand to doubt;
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out.
—HERRICK

In Lighter Vein

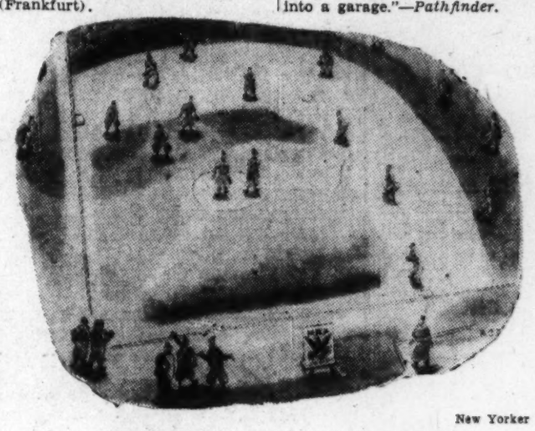
Hard to Understand

"In Rome we saw the ruins of the Forum, the Coliseum, the Basilica Julia—isn't it a disgrace, 13 years after the great war, and they are not restored yet?"—*Das Illustrierte Blatt* (Frankfurt).

Progress

"You don't hear people speak of 'Robin Hood's barn' any more, do you?"

"No; I suppose it's been turned into a garage."—*Pathfinder.*



New Yorker

"We Increased Our Team to Twenty Players"

The Butler's Pun

"Is this where Judge Harvey lives?" asked the rather timid little man.

The butler nodded.

"I should like to see him, then," said the visitor.

"I'm sorry, sir," said the butler icily, "but he is at dinner."

"But it's important," said the little man; "a man's safety is at stake."

"I regret to say that it can't be helped," replied the butler. "His Honor is at steak."—*Answers.*

Strange

Bore: "I don't know how it is, but I feel thoroughly wound up tonight."

Hostess: "How strange! And yet you refuse to go."—*Pathfinder.*

Both Satisfied

"But, dear," gushed the flapper, "is it fair to go to the picture with a boy you dislike?"

"Well, it's like this," replied her friend, "I enjoy the picture and he enjoys my company."—*Grit.*

Corrected

"And you, Willie," said mother at table, "will you take pie or pudding?"

"Pie," said Willie promptly.

"Pie, what?" father broke in sharply, to teach him manners.

"Pie first," Willie answered.—*Boston Transcript.*

Riddles

1. Why does it seem hard for a fisherman to be generous?
2. Why is an author a queer animal?
3. In a perfumer's shop, what smells the most?
4. When is a wall like a fish?
5. Why is a horse like the letter O?
6. Which is the most ancient of trees?
7. Why is "B" like a fire?
8. What is smaller than an ant's mouth?
9. What tree is of greatest importance to the history student?
10. Why does a miller wear a white hat?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Ruskin

If, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it.

Some people see angels where others see only empty space.

Endurance is nobler than strength, and patience than beauty.

The keenness of our vision is to be tested by the expansiveness of our love.

Good works are never done for hatred, any more than for hire—but for love only.

We are not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.

The right faith of man is not intended to give him repose, but to enable him to do his work.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Knitting Teacher

The recent fad for knitting gave a grandmother an idea which has helped her earn some spending money and has enabled her to spend her time pleasantly. She advertised her services as "instructor and helper in all knitting adventures," and found many who wished to be taught to knit, and still more who needed help in setting up dresses, sweaters, and caps, and who also needed assistance in proper shaping of the garments. Mrs. Ella H.

Sunbonnets

She lives in a state where no trees border the highways. Tourists drive that way to get to pleasanter places for summering. Thinking of the glaring pavements they must face, the woman conceived the idea of offering sunbonnets, the real old-fashioned kind, for sale. Made of fascinating prints in artistic combinations, and tied in bunches, they resembled enormous bouquets of sweet peas. The apple green one with its Dresden cape, which the writer brought home, is a joy when worn in the garden or on the beach where the glare is too much for comfort. Mrs. Lashley H.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Well", I said to ol' Togo today - I see your hair has grown nice and long again"—
"Yes," he growled, "and am I glad!"
"Why," I said - "I thought you were glad to have your hair clipped during the hot weather"—
"Well" he said, "it might have been all right if it hadn't been for the cool spells and the flies that always seemed to come along and start galavanting around on my back every time I'd try to take a snooze"—
Which convinces me that if anyone ever offers to give me a clip I'd better wiggle my tail and say "No, thank you, in a hurry!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cape Cod Riches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

IN A tiny Cape Cod cottage beneath a great elm live two elderly, well loved sisters. On a clear day one glimpses the sparkle of the ocean from the road in front of the house. There is a velvety lawn and an old-fashioned white picket fence. There are borders of the delightful perennials of long ago. In the backyard is a spick-and-span vegetable garden. The sisters love to grow things.

When the writer bought a small farm, just up the road a bit, he wondered what sort of neighbors they would be. Then he began to notice that of an afternoon a man with a hoe dropped into the garden and worked an hour or two; or a boy turned in the gate and disappeared in the shed to reappear a moment later with a lawn mower. One evening the writer saw a man stop, go in and spend half an hour straightening a rose trellis.

A next-door neighbor solved the mystery for the newcomer. "They taught school in this town for 40 years," he said. "Almost every man and woman is a better person, and has a finer mind and heart because of going to school to them. They didn't teach from books; they taught from life. They gave their lives to us who were often thoughtless and unkind. But they were always gracious and forgiving, and sure that we would do better next time.

"That's why you see people dropping in their gate. We all are trying to pay our debt. They haven't money, but they are rich."

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stalin—dictator of Russia, has had four cities and towns named after him, as follows: Stalingrad, Stalinabad, Stalinsk, and Stalin.

Shakespeare wrote 34 plays as well as two long narrative poems and 154 sonnets, before retiring, at the age of 49, to his home in Stratford-on-Avon.

Amusements

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

How Wise Is America?

ALL reasonable men know that the war debts choice for the United States has narrowed down to a very moderate settlement—almost a token payment—or collapse through default. In this, the year 1933, with all the political and economic and financial turmoil which prevails in the world, there is no possibility of Europe beginning again the payments which were barely supportable and demonstrably harmful to both sides during the tranquil boom years.

A third choice—or avoidance of a choice by indefinite postponement of the issue—is also possible. Judging by the alacrity with which President Roosevelt fell in with the British token payment in silver last June, there would seem to be considerable disposition to defer the issue by a similar method for some time to come. Of course President Roosevelt did on June 15 what Congress had strictly enjoined him to refrain from doing. He accepted a nominal payment when the final congressional fiat had been no moratorium, scaling-down, cancellation, or deviation of any kind from payment in full. The President did this on the ground that the whole matter was *sub judice*, to be negotiated before Congress met again—when the legislators would have power of veto.

Being a reasonable man, President Roosevelt knew quite well that he had no choice in the matter. It was either token payment or default, and he very sensibly chose the former. It is now important for the American people to realize that they had better follow their President's example.

But, in the negotiations which are due to begin before long with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Treasury expert, President Roosevelt is naturally intent upon securing the fullest possible advantages for the United States. Yet the utmost he can win from the British is bound to be a long way short of what Congress has declared was an absolute minimum. Congress and the country have yet to realize that this agreed settlement—negotiated by a Chief Executive who has the fullest support of all groups in the country—is a good deal better than default.

The exact contrary has been the prevailing congressional sentiment up to the present. Leaders have declared that Europe must pay in full or else default. Default has seemed preferable to anything short of the very last cent of the debts. The fact is that almost any settlement—even 10 cents on the dollar—is preferable to default.

For repudiation would rock the foundations of the world debt structure. The United States would suffer, Great Britain would suffer. Debtor and creditor alike would be penalized. The basis of new credit would be jeopardized. Reconstruction would of course come, but that only emphasizes how unnecessary the whole shock is.

To Great Britain default would be disastrous. London is a great creditor power, as well as being a war debtor, and if Britain defaulted all its creditors would hasten to follow suit. All the penalties of private contract, all the threats of no loans in future, could not prevent the whirlwind after the British Government had itself sowed the wind of default.

The debt morale of the whole world would be similarly hit. Those who owe the United States would inevitably be swept along in the mad game of tearing up debt contracts. Temporarily there would cease to be any sanctity of obligation.

Now, Americans can blame this state of affairs to stubborn and fraudulent debtors. They may feel better if they persuade themselves that they would be without responsibility for default. But no amount of recrimination can prevent the United States from feeling the effects.

There is one constructive way out, and that is a continuance of what American presidents have been forced to do since June 15, 1931. Presidents Hoover and Roosevelt alike have accepted either postponement or very limited nominal payment. Because the United States has felt no ill effects from the French default, there may be a tendency to think that British default would be equally innocuous. That is a profound misconception. British payment in full on Dec. 15, 1932, and the token payment in June, 1933, preserved the validity of the whole debts. This was an immense bulwark to the creaking world structure of obligation.

The only wise course before the United States is to do what every American citizen would do with any private debt: negotiate for the utmost he can collect, and accept it, however far short it is of the full obligation. There is no world sheriff, and no writ of foreclosure on a whole debtor people. Besides, foreclosing has not been such a happy experience even for the creditors at home. But at all odds, default must be avoided. President Roosevelt seems to be keenly aware of the realities, and he keeps the debt talks in his own study. With his June acceptance of what the debtors would pay as a precedent, he deserves nation-wide support in carving out a similar solution in the future.

A Condition That Must Cease

MILLIONS of children in the United States are suffering from malnutrition. Official reports in 1930 gave the number as around 6,000,000. Available statistics indicate a marked increase since then. Malnutrition is the expression used by statisticians and editorial writers. What they mean, of course, is that millions of children are not getting enough to eat.

A national conference has been called by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to meet at Washington October 6 to determine the magnitude and extent of this unhappy condition and to find the best methods of remedying it. Everyone will agree with Miss Perkins's declaration that the time has come to take positive steps to combat a situation which she characterizes as "truly appalling."

It is also appalling that in face of statistics repeatedly published regarding the increasing number of undernourished school and preschool children in America, civilization apparently finds no saner remedy than to curtail the production of foodstuffs. While children go breakfastless to school, cereal acreage is reduced; milk is spilled into ditches because dairymen cannot get a decent share of the price the ultimate consumer pays.

The avowed purpose of the October conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau, is not merely to gather and publish figures, but to relieve an intolerable situation. Careful haste should be the guiding purpose of the conference, not academic discussion, for the need is urgent. As Miss Perkins rightly declares, "No amount of statistics and no number of bulletins can take the place of a lamb chop and a glass of milk at the right moment."

It is true that man lives not by bread alone, but the Master's first and compassionate injunction to the relatives of the child he raised from the dead was to "give her meat." Whatever the conference finds necessary to be done must be done—and done quickly. The richest nation in the world—the people that bought Liberty bonds until it hurt—surely will not suffer the cry of children to go unheeded.

A Code for Coal

VIOLENCE in Pennsylvania coal fields apparently brought to a climax a situation which might have been dangerous to the success of the whole American program of national coöperation. Mine operators, faced with an ultimatum from President Roosevelt, have at last completed a code.

In this code's provision for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, labor scores one important victory. The code also provides that miners, except for maintenance or supervisory men, shall not be required to live in homes rented from the employer, nor to trade at stores operated by the employer. The question of payment to miners on a tonnage instead of on a car basis also has been settled in line with labor's demands. A section, written into the code as Schedule B, which seeks to clarify Section 7(a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, has proved less satisfactory to labor and a protest against it has been made by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers organization.

Much of the difficulty in framing a coal code, as in working out codes for some other industries, has arisen from the reluctance of operators to coöperate in a program which seems certain to increase the influence of unions. But the aversion to unions in the coal industry can be explained only in part by the abuses and racketeering which have sometimes existed under the guise of labor organizations. Labor conditions, and the condition of the industry as a whole in those fields where effective organization of labor has not been tolerated, are hardly such as to indicate that the coal industry needs only free competition and noninterference to work out its problems.

No industry has been more out of line with the recovery plan than is this one. Indeed, no industry is farther behind even the present imperfect philosophy of modern business. Not all its difficulties are of its own making. New sources of power—oil and electricity, for instance—have taken from coal many of its markets. There are too many mines and too many miners. But the chaos which exists in this industry is a challenge which has gone too long unanswered by its leaders.

The code now signed by them still lacks the President's acceptance, and it is not certain that it will be put into force without further alterations. But a goal which has been invisible for many weeks is now clearly within sight, and the final adoption of the code no doubt will mark the beginning of a happier era in American coal mining.

The Lesson of July, 1914

FOR ten years past a library of revisionist literature has poured off the presses in an effort to elucidate the origins of the World War. Reputations of all the pre-war statesmen have passed under the searchlight. Viscount Grey's has been perhaps the most eagerly examined, particularly since his passing a few days ago. For, as Foreign Minister in Britain at the outbreak of the war, he held a key position, and historians will never cease to evaluate the quality of his statesmanship.

His position was made unique by inheritance. London was the pre-war Geneva and the diplomats attached to the Court of St. James's the council of a league of nations. Several times in the twentieth century hostilities had been averted by deliberations in London. It was inevitable that the British capital should be used for such a purpose. Europe was an armed camp, divided into two coalitions, and all their schemes, in Trevelyan's phrase, "depended on the battleships of England tossing far out at sea." Britain acted on the assumption that the rise of a supreme power in continental Europe would leave her high and dry as a tight little island and little else.

In order to maintain a balance, however, a nation must be forever changing its policy. It cannot sit still. The rival weights which it is trying to keep in balance are always trying to get the better of the balance. So it happened at the turn of the century. Britain began to feel uncomfortable at the sight of Germany trying to find a larger place in the sun. The navy, a sufficient reliance to Lord Salisbury, was eked out with understandings and counter-alliances negotiated by Lord Lansdowne. The Russo-Franco-British entente came into being.

Those were the days of secret diplomacy. The fact of the Russo-Franco alliance was plain enough. But the entente between France and Britain rested chiefly upon conversations which were allowed between French and British naval officers. British opinion did not know the extent to which these conversations constituted commitments. In the time of Lord (then Sir Edward) Grey, who furthered the Lansdowne policy, the House of Commons tried in vain to elicit the nature of the obligation. For, in spite of M. Poincaré's post-war denial, in spite of the formal exchange of letters in 1912 saying that there was no commitment, the relation with France did connote an obligation to protect the French channel ports against German attack.

Grey eventually gave a pledge to France on Aug. 2. But it was too late. The crushing course of events had already extended the quarrel from one between Austria and Serbia to one in which Germany and Russia were already arrayed against each other. Sazanov and Poincaré have both asserted that there would have been no hostilities if Britain had said early in the crisis that it would stand by France and Russia if they were attacked. Quite apart, however, from the divisions in the British Cabinet, that was no more Sir Edward's way than it was the British way.

The bankruptcy of diplomacy which expressed itself in the outbreak of war was due largely to the lack of any system of consultation. Geneva now provides—far better than could pre-war London—both a system and a center. Lord Grey's post-war work for the League is evidence of his view as to its value. When nations do not want war, but are in the grip of forces which are taking them irresistibly toward war, they should recall the tragic misunderstandings, delays, and fears of July, 1914, which made war "inevitable," and insist that their statesmen should stay League-minded when the alarums begin to sound.

The Casual Day

Fall

In the soft grass it lay,
Polished and brown and warm
As an old violin on green velvet.

Overhead, a cool silence
Among the waiting leaves
Of a horse-chestnut tree.

In the retailers' debate over adoption of a code one would naturally expect to find a few counter arguments.

* * *

In the event of continued disagreement among storekeepers, the customer might be called in to settle the dispute. The customer is always right.

* * *

A code of which little has been heard is one in which amateur fishermen agree not to take unfair advantage of competitors with shorter arms when describing the one that got away.

* * *

And C. H. suggests a code of many colors.

A Casual Outline of Everything

A Belated Foreword

Readers who begin a book at about the middle should now be satisfied. We have given them Chapters Six and Seven (more or less) in the last two installments of the *Outline*, and can now turn back to those forewords and prefaces so dear to every author's heart. In fact we are convinced that some authors write whole books just for the privilege of preceding them with prefaces—else why the books?

* * *

But even writing prefaces is not all joy. To begin with (which is what prefaces are for) one has to avoid seeming too previous. Which is what we were trying to do when the postman interrupted us with this, from M. DeV N.

* * *

It's a First Rate Outline

Since naught plus naught five times is naught
Your outline must be good,
For arguments of naught are naught
Has long been understood.

I think perhaps 'tis better far
That naught be multiplied
Than argue from the minus sign
As many folks have tried.

I'd rather think that naught is naught
Than take a bit away:
An open mind may something plus
To naught just any day.

* * *

Which evidently relates to our mathematics in the chapter on Nothing. And brings to our conscientious thought the pressing problem of poetry.

* * *

Some poetry is good. But much of it is merely inevitable. Poets can't help writing poetry, which is a fair excuse. But when everybody starts writing it, the time has come to declare a state of epicdemic, and to try to turn the public's interest toward other forms of literature.

* * *

This, then, is one reason for this *Outline*, and for the prefaces about to follow. Forewords to the wise should be sufficient.

"Rich men always underestimate the power of property to secure happiness," says Prof. Harold J. Laski in his very interesting little book, "Politics." But judging from their efforts to acquire it, we conclude they merely underestimate the power of property to secure happiness for the other fellow.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Ostberg's Town Hall: A Triumph and a Symbol

STOCKHOLM

THE Town Hall in this city is one of the few modern buildings that have won world-wide admiration. Its solid mass of old red brick, with the sturdy tower at one corner, fronting on Stockholm's crowded harbor, is a picture shown wherever "tourist bureaus" function. It ranks with the Capitol at Washington and the British Houses of Parliament in its world-wide recognition. I was privileged to go over it with a distinguished Swedish architect who was able not only to point out some of its beauties which an untrained eye might have missed, but who also told me something of the artistic devotion of the architect, Ragnar Ostberg, and his determination that the building show nothing but the very best in architectural achievement.

"He was fortunate," said my friend, "in having a free hand and complete authority. Sometimes he exercised both in a way that might seem merely whimsical and extravagant. To begin with, twenty years were spent in planning and construction. The architect was eternally testing, rejecting, changing.

"You will notice that the bell tower protrudes a few feet from the main wall of the building. As originally built it was flush with the wall. One day the architect stood contemplating his creation. Tower and wall were practically completed. He studied both for a time, walked away and looked again, took a boat and contemplated the edifice from a distance across the water. 'Stop work,' he ordered curtly on landing. After days of cogitation he calmly declared that the wall must all come down, and be rebuilt as it is today. Some months later he ordered the cornice at the top of the tower torn down and replaced in different shape. When it came to the interior of the building he was tireless in devising new types of decoration, and remorseless in rejecting those which, being put in place, failed to satisfy his exacting taste."

"All of which," remarked cynically a resident of Stockholm, "may have contributed to art, but is unpleasantly reflected in our tax bills."

* * *

Justifiable as the comment seemed, the retort to it was ready to hand. In the harbor, in clear view of the spot at which we stood, were two great Atlantic liners, one French, one English. Each had brought in the neighborhood of 800 tourists to view Stockholm, and at the moment their busy launches were bringing boat loads ashore. They came to view the beauties of the Swedish city, and among them the Town Hall certainly did not rank last, while to it might well be added such modern works of architecture as the new Law Courts, the Public Library (interesting as a type of modernistic planning, but to my mind unendurably ugly), the Polytechnical High School, with its craglike masses, and the towering Engelbrekts Church.

All these buildings represent investments of public money, but all form part of the picture which for centuries to come will bring visitors to Stockholm, paying rich dividends on the initial expenditure. In its "Old Town" of narrow, crooked streets, flanked by high buildings that crowd the island on which the monumental King's Palace stands, Stockholm has a fitting background for the magnificence of its modern constructions. But there could be no wiser fiscal policy than that of steadily improving the natural beauty which its site confers upon it, in order that it may be for all time the show place of northern Europe.

Some American cities, in the face of the short-sighted opposition of taxpayers, are launched on a program of civic beautification which will pay big dividends in years to come. Washington is first of these and is already a tourists' Mecca. Chicago, which has spent the revenues of a small nation in erecting a magnificent facade along its lake front, will find its profit in future, although at the moment its financial burden seems hard to bear.

* * *

But to recur to the Town Hall. Perhaps its most notable quality is its complete originality. Architecture has been a profession of reminiscences, which have had their most striking examples in the innumerable Greek temples which serve the United States for customs houses, post offices, courthouses and the like official edifices. Bad as these are they have as a rule been less offensive than some of the structures by which modernistic architects sought to express their revolt from the neoclassic type. Perhaps the group of buildings at the Chicago Century of Progress exposition best illustrates this type.

Mr. Ostberg has avoided the reminiscent without being revolutionary. His building interests and charms, but does not shock as does, for example, Asplund's Town Library. And more. It is within and without the expression of a single artistic conception. The artist not only dictated the form and color of the hand-made brick, but he designed the lighting fixtures, selected the tapestries, and perfected every detail of the interior trim. His joyous conception, his enthusiasm over achievement, communicated themselves to the people of the town. Public money ran out. Private subscriptions poured in. He needed copper plates wherewith to roof his building. Straightway the people, the corporations, the King himself, "chipped in" to buy the plates. They show you in the Town Hall a ponderous book, bound in copper, on the parchment pages of which are inscribed the names of those who supplied plates and the places where they were utilized.

* * *

I am not going to try to describe the Town Hall. That is done as badly as I would probably do it in all the guidebooks, and more adequately in many publications by architects who alone are capable of properly evaluating it. What I am trying to do is to bring out its importance as a symbol of newly awakened civic pride in a great artistic achievement. We know that the great cathedrals of Europe were made possible only by the pride with which the people in the cathedral towns contemplated their progress and contributed toward their perfection. Each of them furthermore expresses at innumerable points the joy of the individual workman in his work—here a neatly turned bit of sculpture, there a decoration perhaps undreamed of by the architect.

The Stockholm Town Hall expresses something of this medievalism in that it could only have been made possible by a community whose art instinct had been spurred to activity by a master artist. It is more than a monument to its creator, it is a vivid, living testimony to the fact that the people were responsive to his art and determined that it should be expressed without limitation and to the enduring glory of their city.

Organized Labor's Part in the National Recovery Act

Excerpts from an address by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor

THE attention and hope of the people of the United States are centered on the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is timely to discuss the support which the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have been and are extending in this effort to bring our people out of the industrial stagnation and the morass of unemployment which is bringing many thousands face to face with destitution and to the verge of despair.

It might be well to review the fact that dealing unceasingly with the problems of labor as presented in the cases of individuals and groups of members, trade unions are familiar with the progressive displacement of workers caused by the introduction of mechanical processes in industry. Trade unions have recognized the rapidly developing menace of unemployment and the demands and struggles to enforce the shorter work day and shorter work week, and increases in wages have been progressively made not only that the workers directly involved shall be benefited by better conditions of employment but to bring back into industry workers who have been and are being displaced by the introduction of mechanical processes.

When the provisions of the National Recovery Act were being drafted, representatives of the American Federation of Labor saw to it that a clause was incorporated known as Section 7 giving the workers the right to join a union of their choosing and to make their own selection of representatives to carry on negotiations with their employers. Without the recognition and enforcement of this right in industry political liberty bestows empty privileges upon workers.

There is little wonder that men and women who cannot exercise the right to work under conditions of employment that will enable them to enjoy some of the fruits of their labor and of the progress and invention of our times, should call into question the advantages of a government which apparently has shown little interest in the lot of workers who are being submerged in the industrial maelstrom produced by business mismanagement and chicanery. Their inability to right wrongs heaped upon them has subjected them to tyrannical abuses as brutal in their effects as any political oppression of the past or present.

The National Recovery Act to succeed must have the honest and generous coöperation of employers and workers. The officers of the American Federation of Labor and of our affiliated organizations are giving attention to the provisions of codes as they affect conditions of employment. Our representatives are exercising their best influence in the hearings to establish standards of labor on the basis of minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of labor that will bring about a readjustment of working conditions so that unemployed workers may be restored to industry.

The changes must be drastic to turn the tide and make the stimulation and recovery of industry permanent and progressive. The efforts of the representatives of organized labor are being opposed by the same forces that have always stood as a bulwark against the democratic representation of workers in industry. Corporations that have always refused to recognize trade unions insist that they shall be allowed to continue methods devised by themselves to deal with labor. Their insistence upon their so-called employee representation plans is proof of the complete control in determining conditions of labor which they exercise through these methods.

The great labor movement is whole-heartedly in favor of the strict enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It means the reduction in the daily hours of work and a shorter work week. It will mean the elimination of child labor and wipe out sweatshop conditions in our country. It means more than that. It will place back at work our millions of unemployed. Representatives of great corporations have endeavored to establish "company unions" so that these corporations may deal with themselves in determining hours, wages and conditions of labor that will prevail in their establishments.

Wage workers must bear in mind that to continue improved conditions of employment secured through the National Industrial Recovery Act beyond the term of the act will depend upon their power through organization to prevent representatives of great industries resuming unfair practices of competition, and the imposition of conditions of labor which produce unemployment and destroy buying power.

I am sure that the great work that is being carried on by President Roosevelt will bring about understanding and produce results that will prove of lasting benefit to the people of our country.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

A National Police Force

FEDERALIZATION of the American police effort is proposed to the American Bar Association as the logical public weapon against crime and criminals in the United States. At once this drastic and revolutionary proposal is caught in the throes of states' rights zealousness and promises to resolve itself into something of a public argument. In submitting his plan for federalization, which contemplates federal commissions for all peace officers, Pat Malloy, Assistant United States Attorney-General, declares the time is ripe for national unity in the fight against crime. . . .

There can be no doubting the fact that the existing decentralization of police efforts affords comfort and security to the criminal element. It is so easy for bandits, kidnapers and racketeers to move from one police jurisdiction to another that the individual police department is severely handicapped in coping with crime. . . .

Drastic and revolutionary changes in existing policy are necessary to successfully combat this scourge. Whether this calls for federalization of police work or some milder form of national unity is yet to be determined. Certainly, the foremost responsibility of government is to conserve and extend public safety and security. If local police departments, as individual units, or local police departments, as general state units, are unable to cope with the situation, the fear of encroachment upon state rights, ultimately, will have to give way to more unified and more successful organization in behalf of public protection.—*Salt Lake Tribune*